The WEEKLY Post.

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A NEW POEM BY LORD BYRON.

NEWSTEAD ABBEY, Aug. 26, 1811.

In the dome of my sires as the clear moonbeams falls
Though silence and shade o'er its desolate walls,
It shines from afar like the glories of old;
It gilds but it warms not,—'tis dazzling, but cold.

Let the sunbeam be bright for the younger of days;
'Tis the light that should shine on a race that decays.
When the stars are on high and the dews on the ground.
And the long shadow lingers their ruin around.

And the step that o'er-echoes the gray floor of stone
Falls sullenly now, for 'tis only my own;
And sunk are the voices that sounded in mirth,
And empty the goblets, and dreary the hearth.

And vain was each effort to raise and recall
The brightness of old to illumine our halls;
And vain was the hope to avert our decline,
And the fate of my fathers has faded to mine.

And theirs was the wealth and the fullness of fame,
And mine to inherit too haughty a name.
And theirs were the times and triumphs of yore,
And mine to regret, but renew them no more.

And ruin is fixed on my tower and my wall,
Too hoary to fade and too massy to fall;
It tel's not of time's o'er the tempest's decay,
But the wreck of the line that have (*sic*) held it in sway.

Memoir of Rev. Francis Hodgson.

THE SILLY POMPADOUR.

How She Took God Into Her Favor.

[Paul Feval in "Jesuits."]

One day, Madame de Pompadour, the corrupt patron of the philosophy which sent people to the Bastile for a joke, and, without any spite, left them there to scratch the stones with their nails till death freed them, the same woman who helped M. de Choiseul to betray Montcalm in Canada, and to persecute Dupleix, as well as to kill La Bourdonnais with disappointment and Lally-Tolendal with the ax—a charming woman, otherwise, protecting bold wits, and in her moments of good humor coqueting innocently with Voltaire—one day Mme. la Marquise de Pompadour was taken with the disturbing idea of *doing her Easter duty*.

Why? nobody knows. Some claim that this wish came from King Louis XV., who, in the innermost of his sad life, preserved a leaven of "superstition."

At all events, Mme. de Pompadour, forgiving God, was going to do Him the kindness to receive him, but without any preparation, in *neglige*. As for purifying her conscience (M. de Richlieu, thinking no doubt of the Augean stables, had said maliciously: "How can it be done? Hercules is dead!"), that of course was as much out of question as giving up her charge whose emoluments were as great as M. de Choiseul earned by his trade.

She inquired into the ways and means necessary to conclude this "affair," which, according to her, would be for the credit of religion. Women of her sort are surrounded by a vile throng of flatterers; everyone told her that it was very generous on her part, for she could do without God, and God would be only too glad to enter the good graces of a person of her importance. "The priests," said they to her, "require this and that from those that come to them, but then Mme. de Pompadour, the 'cousin' of Maria Theresa, of Austria, and M. de Choiseul's patron, of course, will be treated like a simple Princess of the blood. Make your conditions, and they will be accepted in advance."

It seems from all the documents that Mme. la Marquise de Pompadour was received with the pity due to her ignorance and moral misery. She was told what every one was told in the tribunal of Penance. If she began and continued a sacrilegious negotiation, as seems to have been the case from the insane appeal which she made to the Holy Father, it appears from the result of that very appeal that she was shown to the door with the same firmness, tempered with kindness, as would have been displayed in the case of any sinful woman so devoid of the simplest religious education as to claim a place at the Bridegroom's feast without having put on the nupital robe. Nothing less ought to have been done; nothing less could be done. As full of clemency as this refusal might be in its form, Mme. la Marquise did not forgive it, and the destruction of the Jesuits was sworn. History is full of great catastrophies produced by the pettiest of causes.

A GOOD HORSE.

Explanation of the Points of a Real Good Horse.

[Scribner for January.]

"I can't explain what a real good horse is," said one of the best-natured dealers in the street. They are as different as men. In buying a horse, you must look first to his head and eyes for signs of intelligence, temper, courage and honesty. Unless a horse has brains you can't teach him anything, any more than you can a half-witted child. See that tall bay, there, a fine-looking animal, fifteen hands high. You can't teach that horse anything. Why? Well, I'll show you a difference in heads; but have a care of his heels. Look at the brute's head.—that rounding nose, that tapering forehead, that broad, full place below the eyes. You can't trust him. Kick? Well, I guess so! Put him in a ten-acre lot, where he's got plenty of swing, and he'll kick the horn off the moon."

The world's treatment of man and beast has the tendency to enlarge and intensify bad qualities, if they predominate. This good-natured phrenologist could not refrain from slapping in the face the horse whose character had been so cruelly delineated, while he had nothing but the gentlest caresses for a tall, docile, sleek-limbed sorrel, that pricked her ears forward and looked intelligent enough to understand all that was being said.

"That's an awful good mare," he added. "She's as true as the sun. You can see breadth and fullness between the ears and eyes. You couldn't hire that mule to act mean or hurt anybody. The eye should be full, and hazel is a good color. I like a small, thin ear, and want a horse to throw his ears well forward. Look out for the brute that wants to listen to all the conversation going on behind him. The horse that turns back his ears till they almost meet at the points, take my word for it, is sure to do something wrong. See that straight, elegant face. A horse with a dishing face is cowardly, and a cowardly brute is usually vicious. Then I like a square muzzle with large nostrils, to let in plenty of air to the lungs. For the under side of the head, a good horse should be well cut under the jowl, with jaw-bones broad, and wide apart under the throttle.

"So much for the head," he continued. "The next thing to consider is the build of the animal. Never buy a long-legged, stilty horse. Let him have a short, straight back and a straight rump, and you've got a gentleman's horse. The withers should be high and the shoulders well set back and broad; but don't get them too deep in the chest. The fore-leg should be short. Give me a pretty straight hind-leg with the hock low down, short pastern joints, and a round, mulish foot. There are all kinds of horses, but the animal that has these points is almost sure to be sightly, graceful, good-natured and serviceable. As to color, taste differs. Bays, browns and chestnuts are the best. Roans are very fashionable at present. A great many grays and sorrels are brought here for shipment to Mexico and Cuba. They do well in a hot climate, under a tropical sun, for the same reason that you find light-colored clothing most serviceable in summer. That circus-horse behind you is what many people call a calico-horse; now, I call him a genuine piebald. It's a freak of nature and may happen anywhere."

WHO SHOT CAMERON?

Members of His Regiment Deny that Gen. Hampton Killed Him.

NEW YORK, December 16.—The *Sun* says: "Simon Cameron was lately reported by truthful Eli Perkins to have said that he had unimpeachable evidence that his brother, Colonel James Cameron, of the Seventy-ninth New York Regiment, was shot dead by Governor Wade Hampton, after he had surrendered to Hampton's men in the battle of Bull Run. The correctness of the story is denied by members of the Seventy-ninth now living in this city, and who were within a few yards of Colonel Cameron when he fell and were eye witnesses to the manner of his death." The *Sun's* article then goes into details, giving statements by the members of the Seventy-ninth, showing that when Cameron was killed the rebels were not within two hundred yards. It appears that when the Confederate batteries and regimental volleys at a distance opened upon the advancing Union column, Colonel Cameron fell dead at the first fire. Richard Everett, a private in Cameron's regiment, says John Taylor, of the Broadway squad, who patrols down by Stewart's Tenth street store, was within ten yards of Colonel Cameron when he was shot. "I saw Taylor yesterday, and he says its all a mistake about Hampton's killing Cameron. Everett says, "I was within fifty yards of Colonel Cameron when he was killed. The rebels were not in sight then. When the rebels marched us off to Manassas, Cameron's body lay on the field where he fell. We didn't hear what became of it for we were soon sent to Richmond as prisoners.'"

DIPHTHERIA.

The Princess Alice Killed by the Foul air of an old Death Trap.

[From the New York Herald.]

The Grand Duchess of Hesse Darmstadt, better known as Princess Alice of England died of diptheria. Diptheria is a malady of which a princess ought not to die, for the simple reason that it is a preventible disease—a disease that must always prevail to some extent with those who, because of poverty or ignorance, live amid emanations from sewers or other accumulations of filth, and which may spread from them within certain limits, but from which there should be an almost complete immunity for those whose homes may be surrounded with all the precautions of sanitary science. But princesses are under obligation to live in palaces, in ancient royal seats, between which and their high station there seems a necessary connection, and these old palaces, inhabited for centuries, constructed at first in absolute defiance of all sanitary ideas in architecture, and contaminated by the emanations of twenty generations, are simply old death traps. In the Tombs Prison there are some cells that could not be made healthy if the North River was turned through them once in ten days, and these cells are perfect types of the rooms in half the old palaces and baronial homes in Europe. It will be remembered that the Prince of Wales got the typhoid fever by sleeping in a room under the floor of which was an old and forgotten cesspool, and Princess Alice and her child doubtless got their diphtheria in much the same way.

REPUBLICAN PERSECUTION.

Specimen of the way Grant Dealt with a Democratic Naval Officer.

[Washington Letter in Courier-Journal.]

I will give a specimen of how New Hampshire deals with Democrats. This was told me four years ago by the naval officer who was punished for the exercise of free will. Of course it is known that there is a naval station at Portsmouth, N. H. The Paymaster at the navy yard there had with him his wife, children and colored servants. There was to be an election for Mayor of Portsmouth. The Hon. Frank Jones, now a member of Congress from that district, was the Democratic opponent of the Republican candidate. The friends of the latter marched the Paymaster's negro man to the polls and recorded his vote as a true, sound Republican. The indignant Paymaster thought that if the vote of his servant was of importance, so was his, and he cast a vote for Mr. Jones, and Mr. Jones was elected. The Republicans reported the matter to Washington, and the Paymaster was summarily ordered to report to the Navy Department, in this city. He was put to the expense of breaking up his home in Portsmouth, taking his wife and children suddenly from the seashore to the warm climate of Washington, where one child sickened and died, and the wife and other children became ill. The Paymaster was ordered to join the squadron in Asia. There he was kept four years. All this punishment because his vote displeased the Republicans of Portsmouth. This Paymaster has been out of favor ever since that time. He has been dismissed from the service, and he and his family are in this city in destitute circumstances.

What Fashion There?

[Cincinnati Commercial Washington Letter.]

"Why will not Mrs. ——— cover her neck, if with something ever so thin?" I exclaimed to a friend. "Because it is full dress to have it *un*covered." was the answer. "Mrs. ——— has been abroad; she was received at Court. Do you suppose that a lady who could not enter the presence of Queen Victoria unless she *un*covered her neck would ever, upon an occasion, cover it again?" Another winter consumption made her cover it, and the next grand occasion that comes to her will be before the Great White Throne.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Style of House Business and Work on Saturday.

What Shall Be Done with the Geneva Award Balance?

Judge Thurman Will Not Make the Race for Governor.

[Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Post.]

WASHINGTON, D. C. December 14—The Senate adjourned from Friday over till Monday, but the House concluded to give the dull subject of the Geneva award another turn, and held a session to-day.

THE HOUSE ON SATURDAY.

The first man in his seat was Mackey, the industrious member from Pennsylvania, representing the district in which Gov. Curtin was let down in. He has his committee in session every day, and does much good solid work. The House meets promptly at 12 o'clock. For fifteen minutes before 12, until the clock notes noon, the ushers are busy putting outsiders off the floor. The members, to avoid bother by any visitor or borers, stay in their committee rooms until the very nick of time, and then come streaming in, so that after the Chaplain has finished his prayer the seats are almost immediately filled.

The reading of the journal affords them a little more time to get in and talk, glance over letters and papers. Their mail matter all goes to their houses or hotels from the main postoffice, so that they have had all morning to go over them. They have changed their seats some little since last session. Morrison of Illinois, Hendrick B. Wright and Stenger have all got together. Jacob Turney and Bland of Missouri, the Silver bill man, are side by side. Turney sits in the same seat once occupied by the Hon. John L. Dawson.

The reading of the journal is interrupted by the announcement of the Secretary of the Senate, reporting the Edmunds Electoral bill. It will not pass the House. They have had more than enough of the electoral business from the Senate. If they had never passed any Electoral bill we might have had a President. But no use in going back to cry over spilt milk.

FERNANDO WOOD AND THE MANHATTAN BANK.

The first piece of business this morning was a report from the Committee on Ways and Means, made by Fernando Wood, recommending the issue of duplicate bonds to the Manhattan Savings Bank, to replace those that have been stolen.

Anything Wood offers is always looked on with interest. Conger pricked up his ears, and lifted his voice, in the regular "I want to know" style. This is generally the irritating signal for a wrangle. Wood explained that the bonds were registered, that the bill had passed the Senate without a dissenting voice, and hoped the House would immediately order the issue.

Pig-iron Kelley called the Chair, and with his deep voice attracted the close attention of the House. He said to refuse to reissue these bonds would be to encourage a band of burglars who had perpetrated the most daring robbery of modern times. "This House must not go into partnership with thieves." The bill then passed without one vote against it.

Then came a whole lot of reports from Committees. One of them providing for the publication of fifteen thousand copies of the Revised Statutes for the use of the various postoffices throughout the country. A bulky book it is, heavier than the largest unabridged dictionary you could find. Fifteen thousand of them bound in calf will make a pile of books; it would take almost a whole calf skin to cover one. It may be a move to bull the calf-skin market for all I know.

THE GENEVA WARD.

Then the Geneva award case was reached. The gist of the whole case is that there are some millions in the Treasury of the award unappropriated, and the several insurance companies of the eastern cities have come forward with doubled up claims and want to hog it all. It is a square fight between the insurance companies, both English and American, to get this money.

Frye of Maine, takes the floor against the insurance companies. He walks up and down the aisle and yells and shouts. He pitches into the insurance lobby who are here, according to his say so, and says he can stand the assaults of the press, which is hired by the insurance companies to defame him. "The great Government of the United States, acting as agent for the Atlantic Insurance Company of New York! What a farce! Let the great United States look out or it will get into States prison, where a great many insurance agents have gone this last year. When we captured the Savannah and tried the crew as pirates, the jury disagreed and the word went out to the old country. It was discussed in the French Assembly and in the British Parliament that we had accorded them belligerent rights, and out came the cruisers. If we had hung these pirates we might now apply the doctrine of subrogation, but since we didn't we can't." Frye spoke for nearly two hours. He showed that many of the insurance companies who are claiming here are out of business. Who will get this money if the Government pays it to those who pretend to represent them.

Stenger of Pennsylvania, followed Frye. He is a nice talker. All that is the matter with him is that he has not talked enough. He said he had no insurance companies at his back, tugging at his coat, begging for payment. He favored sending the matter to the Court of Claims. Stenger's defeat for the next House is one of the worst mistakes of the whole State election. His speech was listened to with great attention by every Democrat present, and Clymer told me at the conclusion of it that they all considered it a very able effort.

THURMAN NOT A CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.

John G. Thompson says Thurman don't intend to run for Governor of Ohio, that there is no occasion for such an exertion. He is a good enough candidate without that. I called on the Judge and in answer to my inquiries he said, "The interests of the party do not require me to make that race, and assuredly my own well being requires that I should not undergo the toil and strain of body and mind that a canvass for that office will necessitate. There is a seeming presumption in declining a thing that has not and may never be offered, but as some of the papers have come out for my nomination and I have received letters this day stating that the rumor is it is done with my approbation, you can say it is not the case, and that my mind is firmly made up not to run for Governor. There are other very worthy men in the party, who would make good candidates, and whose friends desire their nomination and it would be an ungracious thing in me to interfere."

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[Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Post.]

WASHINGTON, December 15, 1878.—Sunday and Monday are generally dull days in Washington. They were so particularly this last week. The rain came down in sheets, making the Avenue look like a grand canal rather than a street. The storms which send snow in the West bring rain here. Occasionally through the day a flitting gap would appear in the clouds, and then the rain would come again. The air is warm. What delightful winters they do have here, so far as weather is concerned. The mental storms and moral anguish of the people who here inhabit, are only seen or glimpsed at by those who feel them; to others knowing not their pain, it is the unknown quantity which they never care to find out. Appearances here, like they are everywhere, are often deceptive. If it were not so you would think Washington one of the happiest places in existence. But get acquainted with the people who come here for places, or with those who have had places here and lost them; the people who experience the disappointment which comes from a total disregard by others of the many fine promises, and you will then see the handsome bandage taken from an ugly sore.

I have often wondered at the many confiding souls who come here on the expectation that the truth had been told them by Senators, members or friends, to see how hard it is to convince them that it is otherwise than true. They are very little removed from the people who are denominated downright crazy at the White House every day in the year. To all outside appearances they are as rational as anybody until they go off on the particular subject upon which they have lost their balance. A glance at a few who go regularly to the White House will illustrate the fact that there are more people afflicted in this manner than one has any idea of.

CRAZY PEOPLE AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The ushers at the White House generally discover their infirmity and get them out of the building on some excuse or another, but often they pass the doorkeeper and get into the President's room. I wrote you last winter of the woman who imagines she is the Goddess of Liberty from the dome of the Capitol, who goes occasionally to warn the President and his Cabinet of impending woe. This she does yet at stated periods.

Another daft individual who calls regularly on the President is an old gentleman who lives a short distance out of the city on the road to Bladensburg. He goes in seriously, and on being asked what he wants says, "I have come to take my seat." He then tells how he has been regularly elected President, and would have come sooner to enter upon the duties of his office but some work on his farm prevented his leaving home. The ushers talk to him seriously about the matter, and he tells them they need have no fear of being turned out, as he don't think of making any removals. He was asked if he had a wife, and he replied "No." He was then told that no unmarried man could be President. He left immediately with the express determination to marry as soon as he got home, and then come back and demand "his seat."

THE MAN WHO OWNS THE TREASURY.

A man comes down from Pennsylvania every year to demand possession of the Treasury and the White House. He is about thirty-five years old, dresses neatly and comfortably, and demands to see the President. When put out the last time he said, "The Treasury and the White House have both been deeded to me, and I want possession of both. I will submit this time, as I do not wish to make Hayes homeless, but the next time I come I want no foolishness. I hate to be harsh, but I must have my rights. Just tell him how the case stands."

WANTS TO CONVERT THE PRESIDENT.

A woman from Maine, dressed like a Quakeress, stalked into the East room, and spreading a large Bible out on the window sill, held forth in a loud voice on the necessity of being born again. When told that she must not make so much noise she calmly told the ushers that her mission was to convert the President of the United States, and she came to fulfill it. She left repeating Scriptural texts and announcing her determination to return and convert Mr. Hayes.

An astronomer from Ohio called a few weeks ago. He had a theory that the world was coming to an end in a few days if he was not made superintendent of the National Observatory. He held that if placed in that position he might, by his knowledge of astronomy, avert the impending collision of the earth with the other planets. He left perfectly satisfied after the President promised him the position.

A WOMAN WHO WAS ELECTED GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA.

A woman about forty years of age with regular features and handsome brown eyes, wearing a gray hat and light woolen cloak says she has been elected Governor of Pennsylvania on the Greenback ticket, and upon going to see about it they did not give her much satisfaction, so she had come on to see the President to have the matter finally settled. She exhibited what she called her credentials, being some of the burlesque thousand dollar bills which the Republicans got up in the last campaign to represent fiat money. She was referred to the Attorney General and started off in search of him.

A LETTER AND A NEW RELIGION.

Promptly at nine o'clock every morning for a long time, a great raw boned fellow from Maine called at the White House with a letter for the President. They were always directed "Hon. R. B. Hayes, from Ohio, President of the United States, United States of America, Western Continent, White House, District of Columbia." These letters were always open, but were such scrawls that no one could read them.

A Dayton, Ohio, man came in one day with a big tin box full of papers. These, he said, constituted the creed of a new religion which God had directed and deputed him to make known to the world. He wanted the President to grant him a charter and then he would start on a business basis. He gave his name as Jacob Schaffer and was particularly afraid of newspaper men, lest some of them should get the contents of his box and publish his creed before he got his charter. For that reason, he said, no one should read his papers. His wife is evidently as insane as he is, for the day Jacob Schaffer put in his appearance at the White House Jane Schaffer telegraphed from Dayton to the President as follows: "Mr. President, Jacob will be with you to-morrow to explain his grand mission. Treat him well."

THE MAN WHO CLOSED THE REBELLION.

One morning a hard-looking customer came roaring into the White House saying, "I am the man who closed the rebellion. It is a matter of necessity that I see the President." He was told that the President did not receive visitors at the White House, but everyone who called at 414 Tenth street could see him. This is the number of the police station on that street. The man went promptly to 414 Tenth street and took a seat. After sitting there a while the keeper asked him what he wanted. Oh!" he said, "I have just called to see the President." The keeper took in the situation at a glance, and saying, "step this way," conducted his visitor into one of the cells. As he turned the key in the lock the man inside said, "if the President comes just show him right in, will you?" "Certainly," said the keeper, as he walked back to his desk.

The woman who says she is "the Goddess of Liberty just stepped down from the dome of the capitol," has lately been refused admission to the White House, and on leaving she threatened to go back and bring up her "reserves." These consisted, she said of all the statues in the old Hall of the House of Representatives, and that of Columbus and the groups on the east front of the capitol.

To watch these pronounced cases at one end of the avenue, and then see and know those who are not far behind them at the capitol, would give one an idea that we were a nation of lunatics. It is a sad sight at best. The more I see of Congressmen the less I think of them. That must be the experience of all lookers on. It appears to crop out in the countenance and conversation of almost every correspondent in Washington. J. C.

TROUBLE FOR ENGLAND.

The Depreciation in Land and a General Financial Ruin.

The Falling Off in the Export Trade to America.

A letter from Birmingham to the New York *Times* says that the export trade of that city to America, which for many years was enormously large, is now actually dead. "Formerly we had from Birmingham every conceivable article of ironmongery; but now our own products not only mainly supply our markets, but are competing with those of England in many parts of the world, and even to some extent in England itself. Electroplating had its origin in Birmingham, and a few years ago employed nearly 25,000 persons there. But the correspondent was assured by a manufacturer that America was now selling electroplated goods in that very town. In the nail trade Birmingham employed 50,000 persons in 1860. There are scarcely 20,000 so employed now." A few years ago one firm in that city was turning out from 7,000,000 to 8,000,000 gross of screws annually, and America was a principal customer. America now imports very little in this line, and actually competes with Birmingham in foreign markets.

THE GENERAL SHRINKAGE IN ENGLAND.

[Correspondence Cincinnati Enquirer.]

NEW YORK, December 12.—Yesterday I had a long talk with Mr. Armour of Armour, Plankinton & Co., the largest pork and provision dealers in the United States. Mr. Armour has just returned from England, and he is filled with alarm at the distressing financial status of Great Britain.

"What is the matter over there?" I asked.

"A general financial ruin stares them in the face all over England, Ireland and Scotland," said Mr. Armour. "Banks and individuals are failing everywhere. The newspapers do not tell half the story. The English people are in a dreadful condition. Manufacturers are running behind, the tenants cannot pay their rents, real estate has shrunk in value and cannot be sold at any price, the mechanic is idle, and the farmer is poor."

"Why can't the farmers pay their rents?"

"Because their crops do not pay. Prices for farm products are so low that the farmer only makes enough to live on. The 30,000 land monopolists are out in the cold. They can't collect their rents, and many seemingly rich families are actually suffering from poverty."

"What makes provisions so low?"

"The splendid crops made on this side. The fact is, the United States, having no large army to take away the laboring men, is making more provisions than the whole world can eat. We are putting wheat in Liverpool at $1 08, and pork in Dublin and Glasgow—clear sides, dry salted—for 5½c. Now, how can the English farmer stand this? He pays rental on land worth $300 to $500 an acre. The lowest farm lands rent for $10 an acre per annum, and average $15. The average yield of wheat is eighteen bushels to the acre. Now, how can a farmer pay his rent? Then they used to sell their pork at 15 cents per pound; and how can they sell it for 5½ cents and live?"

"Then cheap American provisions are ruining the English farmers?"

"Yes. They are bucking their $360 land against our $20 land, and the result is the $360 land is tumbling. The shrinkage is awful already. They are just going through what we have gone through, or rather they are fixed as we would be fixed if some great country like China should ship wheat to Chicago and sell it for 30 cents per bushel, and fill up Cincinnati with pork at $3 a barrel. Where would our farmers be then? They would be ruined, and our land values would shrink half within a year, and another crash like that in England would be upon us."

"What remedy do they propose for the hard times?"

"They have no remedy. They are bewildered and discouraged. A member of Parliament told me that he was thinking of advocating an import duty on corn, pork and wheat, and thus put wheat up to $2 and pork up to $10. But this would be only enacting the odious Corn laws again. I told this member that if they should put an import duty on wheat and pork, that the wages of laboring men would have to be advanced, and then our American manufacturers would have the advantage. 'See,' I said, 'we are already sending cotton cloth, cotton thread, and even steel goods and cutlery, to England.'"

"What do you think will be the end of the hard times in England?" I asked.

"They will end in a dreadful depreciation of real estate, the stoppage of the manufactories, general poverty, mob violence, labor, insurrections, and a general smash-up of business and society. If I had land in England to-day, I would sell at any price."

"Have we got through shrinking in America?"

"No. That is, we have and we haven't. Lands east of Iowa must shrink still more in value. Two ten for live hogs and twenty cents for corn doesn't mean $100 farm lands. It means $20 farm lands. Our dear lands must shrink more yet, while our cheap lands have struck bottom. Corn, pork and wheat are the great levelers. They make the price of land."

"How did you find things in Germany?"

"Germany, since she demonetized $350,000,000 of her silver, is badly off too. Her people are running away to keep out of the army. They come to England stowed in the holds of vessels, hoping to get from there to America. The poor people in Germany and England are all looking toward America. Emigration will be immense next year. Every man who can pay his passage or steal it will get away from Europe, cursed by its big armies and burdensome taxes."

"The fact is," said Mr. Armour, "real estate in England, Ireland and Scotland has got to shrink one-half within a year and a half, or the business interests of the United Kingdom have got to go up in one mighty crash."

LIGHT FROM FLORIDA.

The Second District Elects Hull, Democrat, by 69 Majority.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Dec. 10.—The returns are now all in from the Second Congressional district, and giving Bisbee, Jr., every vote he claims, fraudulent or legal, show the election of Hull by 69 majority. The aggregate vote on the face of the returns is: Hull, 10,887; Bisbee, 10,818 as against a reported vote of 11,289 for Bisbee, and 11,147 for Finley, according to the Republican count in 1876, and a vote of 11,470 for Bisbee, and 11,452 for Finley, according to the Democratic count of 1876. These figures are the face of the returns, and give the vote of Alachua county as the same was ordered to be counted by the Supreme court of Florida at the instance of Col. Bisbee. It turns out, however, that notwithstanding the counting of these illegal votes in Alachua county and adopting the principle of "the face of the returns," for which the Republicans now clamor as loudly as they reviled it in 1876, Hull is undoubtedly elected.

Chewing Gum for the Girls.

[New York Sun.]

Among the quiet little manufactures of the country is that of chewing gum. Only one factory exists in this city, and the few others are in New England, New York State, Ohio, Illinois and Tennessee. The gum is sold by druggists, grocers and confectioners in cities, and any country grocery that hasn't it is considered incomplete. Gum from spruce trees was exclusively used until recently, when it found a rival in gummastic, a white and attractive article made from paraffine, which is sweetened. The consumption of this chewing gum in the United States is about thirty tons yearly; that of spruce gum somewhat less, and that of a gum made in Tennessee from balsam tolu, and sold in the Southern States, about twenty tons. Lately a material has been used styled "rubber gum." It is from the sap of the sapotæ tree of South and Central America. The sap, like that of the India rubber tree, has a milky look. The gum was first imported into the United States with a view of melting it with india rubber, in order to produce a cheaper article than the latter. It was found to be impliable, and therefore useless for that purpose. It had long been chewed by South and Central American Indians, and found useful in allaying thirst. Experiments were therefore made here in purifying it for chewing, and with final success. It is tasteless, and has the merit of lasting longer than other gums, which more quickly dissolve and crumble in the mouth. So great is its ductility that a piece half an inch which, after being heated in the mouth, can be stretched into a thread a hundred feet long. Its consumption is about fifty tons a year. Chewing gum does not, like tobacco require that the saliva shall be expectorated; it does not, like smoking, excite the nerves, nor like a superabundance of food of drink, hurtfully overload the stomach.

A Fable for the Times.

[Philadelphia Times.]

Many years ago an Exciting Controversy arose between an aged Whangdoodle and an Educated Wolf over the guardianship of a certain Black Sheep. The Educated Wolf, with great fervor, set forth that the Black Sheep was pastured in Bondage; that in order to clip its wool the Whangdoodle kept it in Dense Ignorance, and that it should be brought into the Mutual Cave wherein they themselves dwelt. In the course of time the Controversy was settled, and the aged Whangdoodle agreed to the Amendment. "See," said the Educated Wolf, when the Experiment was under way, "see what Happy Results flow from the Admission of this Poor Creature to our Cave; does it not feel the Thrill of Civilization? Does it not breed of its kind upon which I feed in Luxury?" The Whangdoodle's voice was stilled and time again passed. One Session the Educated Wolf entered the Mutual Cave to find that the Aged Whangdoodle had become Solid. The Educated Sheep had gone over to the other side of the Cave and the Solid Whangdoodle was enjoying a Feast. "Hold!" exclaimed the surprised Wolf, rising in the Senate Chamber, "this is an Outrage, and Enlightenment demands that the Perfidious Beast shall be Disfranchised from our Mutual Cave."

The moral is: He laughs best who laughs last.

Feminine "Things."

[Baltimore Gazette Paris Letter.]

I wish that some of the critics who raise a rout about the dresses of Mme. Modjeska and Miss Ward would journey across the water to see how such things are done in artistic Paris, the home *par excellence* of the highest form of decorative art. They would find Croizette at the Theatre Francais, playing in "Le Sphinx" in a sealskin dress that cost $3,000. And what would they say to the gowns of the accomplished Mlle Bartet in "Montijoye?" Her first dress in particular would throw them into convulsions. It is composed of a real and very fine Indian shawl (one of those that have no plain centre, but are all border; the most expensive style, by the way), cut into a polonaise and worn over a long underskirt of peacock-green satin. The sleeves and the front of the polonaise are trimmed with peacock-green velvet, exactly matching the skirt in shade. Her second dress is of white watered silk, with sleeves and paniers of white foulard, trimmed with Valenciennes lace. A scarf drapery of white foulard is drawn around the lower part of the skirt, and is knotted in front in very graceful fashion. These dresses were both made by Worth.

Question of Responsibility.

[Pittsburgh Evening Telegraph.]

> Wallace has again been interviewed on the controversy between Barr and himself. He says this time he will have nothing to do with the editor of THE POST.—*Exchange.*

While we are not the especial champion of Col. Barr in this Democratic fight, it may not be out of place to suggest that the Senator should have thought of this when he was addressing, with his own hand, and mailing his circular attacking Barr, all over the State. Can it be that Wallace is worsted and wants to save himself from the disgrace of defeat by denying responsibility for the circulation of this circular?

* * *

"OLD CAROLINA," a darkey to whose 120 years of mortality the whole South State appears willing to swear, died on Friday. He left a widow who is nearly 100 years old, an infant son of 80 and a wee bit of a grandson of 50.

[Written for The Pittsburgh Post.]

THE ERRING.

MINNIE J. OWRBY.

Did you ever think as you pass them by,
The erring ones of the sinful street,
That down in each heart there must surely lie
The ghost of a child-hood pure and sweet?
No matter how wayward their lives have been,
Be sure somewhere there is safely hidden,
Apart from the sorrow and self and sin,
A mem'ry that comes unbidden.

Did you ever think how some heart may miss
The ones that you pass in your scornful pride,
For few, so low but have known the kiss
Of a mother's lips, and her love is wide
In its boundless depths, and let all forsake
The prodigal, she will mourn it yet:
Others may loath, but her heart will make
Some plea for the one she cannot forget.

It may be some words of that mother's prayer,
Or a tender kiss, or the touch of her hand,
But each lone heart has its token rare
That haunts with its presence, the silent land
Of memory; over the life of sin
Sometimes must break in its silent sway,
A glory that covers the stain within
Some sweet, pure thought of childhood's day,

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

MR. ROBERT BONNER has ten horses in his stable, nine of which have records below 2:20.

MLLE. SARAH BERNHARDT, the celebrated French actress, is diligently studying English, with a view to playing in London in that language.

HERR HAMMER has been elected President of the Swiss Confederation for the year 1879. He will receive a salary of $3,000. It is small pay.

EXPORTS of Great Britain to the United States have decreased from £37,000,000 in 1873 to little over £20,000,000 in 1877, and are still slowly declining.

THE Greenbackers elected to the next Congress are to hold a "convention" in Washington February 22, to see what course of action they shall pursue.

A DECISION has just been rendered in St. Louis that the city cannot be held resposible for damages when a person is run over by a fire apparatus while hastily answering an alarm.

NEW YORK *Herald*: Democrats, instead of exhibiting annoyance at Mr. Blaine's speech, should congratulate themselves on so remarkable a confession that the Southern policy of the Republican party has failed.

IT is said that Lieutenant Flipper, the only colored cadet who has been graduated from West Point, has decided to write or authorize a book describing the hardships which he had to endure there on account of his color.

MR E. NORMAN GUNNISON prints a card in the Lancaster *Intelligencer* to say that he didn't tell Eli Perkins that he was Wade Hampton shoot Colonel James Cameron. There is no occasion for Mr. Gunnison to get excited; no one believed Eli.

THE next meeting of the Military Board for rehearing the Fitz John Porter case has been further adjourned to Jan. 2. While no reason for this is announced, it is supposed to be because members of the board have not yet completed their examination of the testimony.

IT is noticed that the Chaplain of the House of Representatives, although he is a Methodist and governed by no formula of the church, makes the same prayer for Congress each day, and the Washington *Star* suggests that he is waiting to have it answered before making a new one.

SOME letters of much importance in a law suit in Maine have lately been recovered in a curious way, an officer in the Navy, now in the Gulf squadron, having discovered them under the canvass cover of an old trunk which he selected from a lot in a storehouse at the Norfolk Navy Yard in July, 1876.

AT the end of the performance in the Helena, Montana, Theatre, the other night, G. C. Patten, utility actor, and Miss Louisa Smith, of the Sawtelle Combination, stepped to the footlights and were married amid rapturous applause from the audience. Patten replied to a recall by saying that it was the only applause he ever deserved.

A FRENCH officer who rose from the ranks—General Garnier—and now commands the Eighth Army Corps, has issued an order prohibiting the artillery from observing the *fete* of Sainte Barbe in the usual manner—by eating turkey stuffed with chestnuts, and drinking a bottle of wine per gunner. Sainte Barbe is the patroness of artillerymen.

THE Bayard family of Delaware has a remarkable record of political service. The present Senator entered the Senate in 1869. His father was his immediate predecessor, and occupied the same seat for eight years. His grandfather occupied it for thirteen years, and an uncle was also for many years a member of the same body. They were all good lawyers.

A REMARKABLE trial is in progress in the United States Circuit Court in New York before Judge Benedict, where an ex detective police officer is charged with selling counterfeit money. The man who bought the counterfeit money is an officer of the secret service, and $85 of the people's money was used in payment. This is a queer way to prevent crime.

IN a canvass of the Inebriates' Home at Fort Hamilton yesterday's New York *Star* finds that of the inmates forty-eight are clerks, twenty-four merchants, thirteen printers, ten carpenters, nine physicians, nine women of the street, eight salesmen, seven dressmakers, three clergymen, three hotel keepers and two druggists, with one editor thrown in.

LAUGHTON OSBORNE, an eccentric litterateur of Poe's day and one of Poe's cronies, died in New York the other day. Between 1827 and 1844 he wrote a great deal for the New York papers and published several volumes, all of them odd but not stupid. One was an imitation of "Tristam Shandy," another a pamphlet "designed to reconcile us to death and evil," and another "The Confessions of a Poet." His later years were spent in seclusion.

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COUNTING THE ELECTORS.

Senator Jones of Florida, spoke against the Edmunds bill for determining contested Presidential elections by the States, on Tuesday last, and made some strong points. He claimed it would invite frivolous contests in all the States, and so leave the people in doubt as to who was elected, from the day of the election until Congress decided; and that attempts to influence the State decision would be made from all parts of the country, and a repetition of the Returning Board scenes of 1876 in Florida and Louisiana, would become common. On this point he said:

> Under the fourth section of this bill, should it become a law, no one would be able to tell who was elected President until after the contests which it provides for were all settled. The time intervening between the election and the meeting of the electors may be taken up by legal proceedings to determine the title of a sufficient number of electors to control the Presidential office. And ought an issue of that kind—one so full of danger to the whole country, involving its peace and happiness, and it may be the liberty of every man within it—be confided to some local magistrate who never had an idea above what was necessary to settle matters of petty jurisdiction?

And recalling the events of the late memorable Presidential canvass, Senator Jones said:

> When during the last election it was ascertained that the fate of the Presidency depended upon the decision of two persons unknown beyond the neighborhood in which they lived, and that they carried in their pockets the fortunes of the two great parties of the country, did not these men and the State to which they belonged rise to a height of interest and importance never before dreamt of by any one? Can we ever forget the patriotic pilgrimages of those "visiting statesmen," who, laying aside for a time the ease and comforts which surrounded them, rushed into Florida and Louisiana to fawn and cringe before the new-born majesty of McLin and Wells? Is any one weak enough to imagine that if it should again happen that the fate of the Presidency depended upon the decision of a local court of any kind a controversy like that could be carried on like other contests?
>
> Do we not know that in proportion to the magnitude of the interests involved, the hopes and fears excited by the event, such a tribunal would rise to the highest pitch of importance and power? Would you expect to see the two great parties of the Union, forty millions of people, stand quietly by and await with calmness and composure the result of such a proceeding? Figure to your mind the picture of two local parties with Smith's Form Book on one corner of their table and a defaced copy of the Holy Bible on the other, sitting in a spare room of a country grocery and hearing with studied patience the great question who they should make President of the United States.
>
> Sir, I once witnessed something like this, and I pray to God I shall never behold anything like it again. I saw two men carried by accident to the highest pitch of this great power. I saw the fortunes and destinies of this whole people for a time in the keeping of a returning board in a single State. I saw them surrounded by parasites and flatterers from every quarter of the land. I saw how "the stormy wave of the multitude retired at their approach." I witnessed with sorrow and humiliation and apprehension for the country the congregation of a large part of the Army of the United States to do the bidding of these men and to put down the strong indignation of the people. After seeing all this, I am well satisfied that nothing could be more unwise or unsafe than to give the sanction of Congressional legislation to a mode of settling electoral contests which has been tried and found wanting.

Here is another point made by the Senator in reply to the claim that the Edmunds bill is essentially a "States rights" measure:

> Notwithstanding all that has been said in favor of this bill as a States rights measure it gives to Congress a power over the election of President which in my judgment is most dangerous. It was the observation of a very wise man on this floor that there is very little difference between leaving the Presidential election to Congress and leaving Congress to decide that election. The sixth section of this bill gives Congress the power to set aside the vote of any State in this Union if one Senator and one Representative can be found to object to it. This is stating it pretty broadly, but the power is there. I know it is not a legitimate argument to argue against the existence of power from the abuse of it; but on questions of this kind all experience teaches us that whenever Congress is called to act it will act in a party spirit. Unfortunately for the country, unfortunately for all, it will be impossible to obtain any decision by Congress, in my judgment, on a question of this kind into which party spirit will not enter. This is the great danger in the whole business. Am I to be told that the party majority in Congress will always be wise, moderate, and just, and that there is no danger from usurpation and passion? Give to one Senator and one Representative the power to set in motion this congressional machinery against the electoral votes of the States, and I believe, sir, that the time is not far distant when it will prove to be the most dangerous delegation of authority ever conferred upon two men.

The Chicago *Times* don't like the Edmunds bill either, and thinks it opens ways for a repetition of the frauds of 1876. It says:

> A large majority of the popular votes were given for Mr. Tilden; that is, for Tilden electors. A majority of all the electors chosen by the lawful voters were Tilden electors. In Louisiana the lawful voters that voted for Tilden electors were 82,326, and the lawful voters that voted for Hayes electors were 77,023. These facts being announced on the morning after the election, certain unscrupulous partisans of Mr. Hayes set to work to effect a change of the result. The change was effected by the agency of four persons in Louisiana,—two ignorant and pliable negroes and two unprincipled white knaves,—composing a so-called Returning Board, by excluding from the count no less than 11,670 votes given for the Tilden electors, so that instead of an excess of 5,303 votes actually given for the Tilden electors, the false and fraudulent Returning Board count showed a pretended excess of 4,549 votes for the Hayes electors. Now, had the law been as Mr. Edmunds proposes to declare the law to be, Mr. Hayes would have been made President of America contrary to the expressed will of the nation, by the simple *fiat* of four Returning Board scoundrels in Louisiana.

The *Times* then draws the fine distinction that Congress and not the Returning Boards made Hayes President. It suggests:

> If Congress had no voice, no authority no jurisdiction over the subject matter, no, power but to sit as a body of dumb clerks to register the *fiat* of four corrupt scoundrels in Louisiana, does Mr. Edmunds, does any sane man, suppose that the American people would have passively submitted to that infamous *fiat*? The man who indulges such an opinion has surely a very imperfect understanding of the character of a people in whose veins flows the blood of the men who dispossessed one Stuart of his throne and another of his head.

TOO MANY LAWYERS.

The *Graphic* is waging war on the lawyers, and in some instances with good results. Its exposure of the plunder of estates in New York, through the recognized method of contesting wills, taking the oyster and leaving the shell for the contestants, is timely and will apply to all parts of the country. The *Graphic's* last point is the excess of lawyers in Congress and State legislatures, and their peculiar and unequalled facilities for securing public offices of trust and profit. In no other country, it claims, is a like prominence conceded to lawyers. In the United States Senate, for instance, there are forty-eight lawyers and only twenty-one Senators of all other professions. In the House it is nearly as bad. There are 223 lawyers, and only 70 members who are not lawyers. More than three-fourths of the whole are lawyers! Delaware, Minnesota and Nebraska stand quite alone without lawyers in the House, but they have only five members between them, while Michigan presents a platoon of nine lawyers, Mississippi six, and Maine five, without any adulteration from other occupations. Alabama, North Carolina and Wisconsin have each seven lawyers, and only one other member; and Illinois has a solid phalanx of seventeen lawyers and only two members from all other occupations. Pennsylvania has twenty lawyers and seven of other professions. The *Graphic's* comments on this state of affairs are not without interest:

> What we do insist on just now is that there are four times as many lawyers in office in this country as there should be. It is the business of lawyers to help interpret law, and they obtain their largest fees from the obscurities and contradictions of law. Will they be anxious to make the statutes clearer, more straightforward, more explicit? It is as if a wealthy father would say to one of his boys: "Here, make my will to suit yourself." Would the other children approve of such an arrangement, and would they be likely to elect the son to the position of their own accord?
>
> The United States is the only country where lawyers form an aristocratic caste in politics. In the British Parliament not more than one-tenth are lawyers, the occupations which lead being country 'squires, or the landed farmers, military men, bankers and the railroad interests. Parliament lawyers are of very little account. The leaders are men like Disraeli and Gladstone, who know what laws the people want and see that they get them. In the French Assembly the same interests are paramount, with a larger instalment of literary men and artists. In Germany the same principle prevails—lawyers are nowhere. It is only in brow-beaten and bankrupt Italy that lawyers come to the front again, and obtain the supreme opportunity to hocus pocus and bedevil the laws which they are paid to interpret.
>
> There ought to be some lawyers in every Legislative body, but their function should be clerical and technical. Whenever a State places its statutes unreservedly into the hands of men who live by their confusion, the laws of that State are very likely to be confused. Laws ought to be made chiefly by those who have the largest interests to protect—by farmers, merchants, manufacturers, miners—not by those who coin wealth from the quarrels of the community in which they live.

BLAINE'S NEW CRUSADE.

We need not go outside of Republican and independent journals, to catch the temper of the times as to Senator Blaine's scheme to reopen the flood gates of sectional bitterness and division. Of course the Democratic journals have but one opinion; but we have to do now with Republican or independent papers, for if Mr. Blaine has failed to enlist this class in his new crusade, of course it must be a dismal failure.

The New York *Evening Post*, in regard to Mr. Blaine's assumption, on which his whole argument rests, that the negroes have been, are now, and must always remain Republican, says "after the close of the war it was very natural for the negroes, to adopt the Republican party;" but adds that journal:

> The *Evening Post* said at that time, when it was first proposed to grant them an unlimited suffrage, that after this first expression of feeling had passed they would gradually gravitate toward the Democratic party, or to whatever party should succeed in getting the vote of the laboring classes. The negroes are mostly laborers, and as they are informed of the bearing of things will sympathise with the laborers, and vote pretty nearly as they do.

As to the second assumption that whatever political changes have taken place in the South are the result of "forcible or fraudulent efforts," the *Post* thinks it "wholly gratuitous," and adds:

> The negroes there were for the most part ignorant and uneducated. They had had little experience in taking care of themselves and none at all in the usages of civil and political life. Simple-hearted, confiding, easily managed, they trusted at first with implicit faith in the promises and persuasions of the northern men who went down among them in the character of protectors and leaders. Those professed friends in the sequel turned out as arrant a set of unconscionable scoundrels as ever degraded humanity. The history of their peculations and plunders reads like the tales that are told of the early English adventurers into India, when a Clive or a Hastings set the example. The freedmen revolted at their saviors and the kind of salvation they had invoked. As much reason as they may have had for disliking their former oppressors, they had much more reason for disliking their present deluders and robbers. They abandoned the one to take up the other, or if not to take them up openly, to stand as impartial spectators of the efforts of the others to restore the lapsed and dilapidated fortunes of the several commonwealths.
>
> Beside, the old rulers were still in possession of the property, and particularly of the land on which the freedmen as laborers would be compelled to work; they were in possession also of nearly all the intelligence that was at the service of society; a great many of them were trained to leadership and management; and in almost any community, as we see at Washington at this hour, would have taken their position as directors of the political and social movements. Governor Andrew of Massachusetts, we remember, in his beautiful and generous farewell address to the Legislature of the State, spoke of this class of men as the "natural leaders of society," and among the methods of reconstruction discussed at the time he proposed that they should be expressly invited to take part in the national legislation. Now that such men should have acquired the control, and an almost absolute control, of the peculiar elements of the broken up and inexperienced Southern societies is not a matter of wonder at all, nor should it be of complaint. *It is precisely what we expected, what we predicted in fact in so many words, as a warning to the precipitate Republican leaders, who were determined to decree suffrage, without probation and without limits.*

The *Post* in conclusion, says Senator Blaine "will gain nothing in trying to turn the result of inevitable circumstances into a means of sectional accusation and partizan attack." It points to the remedy for his alleged grievances:

> What is now wanted is not to produce further division between the North and South on any pretext, but to cement their union by increased industry, commerce and intercourse; and then when we shall be rightly busy in the improvement of the immense resources of all parts, to let the political divisions that must grow up among the whites of the South take care of the voters. There would be no danger of "bull-dozing" or of ballot-stuffing, on any extensive scale, if two parties were in presence, each sharing the negro vote, each jealous of the other, each supported by their friends from the North, and each determined to watch the vote of its opponent, with vigilance and fearlessness.

The New York *Herald*, which is regarded as a very reliable barometer of public opinion, says Mr. Blaine's speech has made but a "feeble impression," and criticises it right and left, as a blunder and fatal to his aspirations. "An utter failure in logic," is what the *Herald* says of Blaine's assault on southern representation in Congress, and then it continues:

> Let us apply Mr. Blaine's method of reasoning to Pennsylvania, his native State In 1876 the Republican vote in Pennsylvania was 384,122, and the Democratic vote 366,158. In that year Pennsylvania elected eighteen Republican and only nine Democratic representatives to Congress. By a strict application of Mr. Blaine's political arithmetic it will be found that it required only 21,340 Republican citizens of Pennsylvania to elect one member of Congress, but 40,684 Democratic citizens to elect one member. That is according to Mr. Blaine's reasoning, political equality is subverted in Pennsylvania, because one Republican citizen had as much representation in Congress as two Democrats. This line of reasoning is preposterous. It overlooks or ignores the fact that in all elections the voters of the beaten minority are of no more account than if they had never been cast. It is a flagrant absurdity to reason as if, when votes prove to be inefficient, the voters are deprived of their rights. In the last Presidental election Mr. Tilden had a majority of the popular vote; but will Mr. Blaine carry out his reasoning to its logical result and maintain that a majority of the citizens of the United States were disfranchised because a minority elected Mr. Hayes? It no more follows that the Southern negroes are disfranchised because they are outvoted than that minorities, whose votes go for nothing, are disfranchised in the Northern States. Mr. Blaine's sophistry is so transparent that we are surprised that a man of his astuteness should have ventured to put it forth.

His assumption that the Southern negroes necessarily vote with the Republicans, is characterized as "a fallacy," and the *Herald* adds "a constantly increasing number of them vote with he Democrats and will continue to do so" because of the very reasons assigned by Judge Thurman, the ascendancy of intelligence, wealth and social standing over poverty and ignorance.

The Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph* also a Republican journal, says as a matter of fact Senator Blaine's speech is not an attack on the Democratic party, but a "bitter arraignment" of the Stalwart wing of his own party, in the confession that "the reconstruction policy of the Republican party is the deadest kind of a dead failure." We quote;

> There were those among the Republicans of the war period and of the period of the reconstruction legislation of Congress who doubted the expediency and propriety of endowing the ignorant blacks of the South with the full privileges of citizenship, and for the *one reason that inside of a dozen years they would be under the control of the Southern whites, and that their votes would be used for the hurt of Republicanism.* Such doubters, however, were energetically denounced by politicians of the Blaine stripe, and by the newspapers which found it to their profit to endorse everything that the Blaine stripe of politicians said and did, as secession sympathizers, as enemies of the blacks, and as no better than the wicked Democrats. At the best, such people were doctrinaires, and incapable of appreciating the fine points of practical politics as exemplified by the performances of the Blaine order of statesmen. But lo, what the impractical men of the Republican party said would certainly come to pass, certainly has come to pass; and now the cry goes up that the Southern representation in Congress must be reduced, in order that the Republican party may again obtain the power which has been filched from it, by the gobbling up of the negro vote by the wicked Southern Democrats.

And, as to the outrage business, the *Telegraph* says:

> As a matter of fact, the "outrages," properly so called, have been comparatively few in number, and the negroes have often been brought under political subjection by agencies that it is impossible to object to on either moral or legal grounds. For instance, in some of the Southern States a very large proportion of the negroes are disfranchised by means of registry laws and the enforcement of a poll tax—that is, laws precisely similar to those in operation in this State, and in more than one of the Northern States, and which are, hereabouts, accounted to be exceedingly good laws. The negroes have an aversion to paying the tax, and as they prefer to lose their votes rather than pay it, whatever gain the Democrats have by their self-disfranchisement is as legitimate and proper as any such gain can be. Mr. Blaine's claim that the negro votes are rightly owned by the clique of politicians to which he belongs—for that is exactly what his claim amounts to—is an absurdity on the face of it.

This will do for the present. Blaine's plan to reconstruct reconstruction will be the deadest kind of a dead failure. Of course he will have partizans in Congress and the press, and among the spoils-seeking politicians, who will rally to his standard of hate. They have not forgotten the juicy joints they enjoyed in the South and at Washington, when a solid Republican South plunged the country into an era of plunder and corruption without a precedent in our history. They will make a great noise, these stalwart gentlemen, no doubt; but their votes will not amount to a feather's weight as against the Niagara of opposition that will sweep Blaine and his plans into nothingness.

INTIMIDATION NORTH.

The House of Representatives on Thursday ordered an immediate investigation by the Judiciary Committee, into the acts of John I. Davenport, a leading Republican politician of New York, who holds the position of Federal Supervisor of Elections in that city, clerk of the United States District Court, and Court Commissioner. It was as Supervisor and Commissioner that Davenport, by an unprecedented and brutal exercise of illegal power, arrested thousands of Democratic voters, preventing them from voting, and also intimidated other thousand from voting at the late election. The House ordered the investigation on a petition signed by a large number of persons arrested on Davenport's order, and it makes an exhibit in the way of intimidating and disfranchising legal voters that has no parallel in the history of this country, not even in the wildest stories of the Radicals about Southern outrages. "Such tyranny," the petition truly asserts, "would have overthrown a ministry in England and produced a revolution in Paris."

In New York city by the census of 1875, out of the 280,000 males over 21 years of age, there were 141,179 naturalized citizens; a large majority of whom it is well-known are Democrats. *Ten years ago*, in 1868, a number of naturalization papers were issued known to be fraudulent. Taking advantage of that fact Davenport gave notice as Supervisor that *all* certificates issued that year were illegal, and persons registering or voting on them would be arrested. It was a deliberate plan to intimidate legal Democratic voters. The method of naturalization in vogue in 1868 had prevailed for fifteen years, and under it 40,000 citizens had been naturalized including one thousand women. The State and Federal courts have both decided the papers of 1868 conclusive of citizenship, and that they could only be vacated by proof of actual fraud. But little cared Davenport for law or courts. His object was to disfranchise the naturalized voters, and this was his plan.

On the day preceding the election, Davenport caused one of his employees to "swear before him to *about four thousand printed complaints*," against persons registered, charging each one of them with "using a certificate of naturalization unlawfully issued," but containing no further particulars. On each of these so-called complaints, which were sworn to in a lump and not even read by Davenport's instrument, Davenport issued a warrant for the arrest of the accused and placed the same in the hands of the marshals he had detailed to the various polling places in the city, so that they were there at the opening of the polls, the proceedings being kept strictly secret. Here is what followed:

> As soon as each voter who had registered upon papers issued in the year 1868 presented himself he was arrested and dragged from the polls, unless known to be in favor of the Republican ticket, when he was not molested. Early in the day the men were arrested and taken away to intimidate others. When the result had been accomplished those coming later were told that if they did not vote they would not be interfered with. If they did vote they were arrested on the spot. In many cases those arrested were taken in the first place to the Republican headquarters of the district and from there to Davenport's rooms. The others were taken there directly.
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> On the upper floor of the Post Office a large "slave pen" had been provided, into which these men, guiltless of any crime, were thrust like wild beasts, until it was packed with a struggling mass of suffering humanity, and there they were kept in this condition for hours without food or water. In addition to those thus confined the court rooms of the Circuit Court were crowded with other prisoners waiting the slow process of having their case disposed of by three Commissioners—Davenport Deuel and Shields. There were several other Commissioners in the building, or where their services could have been obtained, but these cases were only brought before these three, one being the instigator of the whole proceeding and the other two clerks employed by him in his office as clerk of the United States Circuit Court, and therefore subservient to his will. In addition, it was physically impossible for these three men to hear the vast number of cases brought before them during election day.

Then we have this description of the process adopted, which had been agreed upon beforehand, in hearing the cases.

> The men were called up one by one and asked a number of questions, particularly if they had voted. If they had and if their naturalization was regular according to their statements they were informed that if they waived an examination they would be released upon their own recognizances to await the action of the Grand Jury, and were accordingly discharged. If it appeared not to be regular they were held to bail. If they had not voted they were told that they would be required to give bail varying from $1,000 to $5,000, unless they would pledge themselves not to vote, being also told that they would be arrested a second time if they broke their promises, it having been previously announced by Commissioner Davenport that he would exercise, what he termed his legal right, of taking twenty-four hours to examine into the sufficiency of any bail which might be offered, and would commit the party arrested in the meantime. This was equivalent to informing those men they would be locked up for at least a day if they refused to give the required pledge, and, with more or less demur, it was given by all. Nor was the threat of punishment for its violation an idle one.
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> The persons thus arrested and incarcerated for hours like felons included all classes of society from merchants to day laborers Among them were a number of soldiers and sailors who had been naturalized upon the honorable discharge they had received from the army and navy. One of these had lost his right arm, but even he was not released until he had promised not to vote, the Commissioner naturally having great trouble in explaining to him why he should not be allowed to exercise the right of a citizen, for which he had shed his blood.
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> With scarcely an exception the persons arrested had gone to the polls with the idea of only being there for a few moments, and their arrest caused great hardship. Some had sick and even dying relatives who needed them, or were sick themselves; others would lose their situations by their absence; several were car men who had left their teams standing in the streets and did not know what had become of them; many were lightly clothed and suffered from the exposure. In short, every possible injury that could be imagined, from the sudden arrest of this great number of unsuspecting citizens in a great city, was suffered by these men.

The number arrested can only be ascertained by a Congressional investigation, as the petition says Davenport refused access to his records; but it is known 4,000 warrants were sent out. Not less than fifteen hundred persons, however, were arrested and jailed in his slave pens. The probable intimidation of voters is estimated by the petitioners at not less than seven thousand, basing the calculation on the 1868 naturalized citizens who voted in 1876 and 1877, compared with the falling off in 1878 Among the arrested, according to the petition,

> Were soldiers or sailors who were naturalized upon their honorable discharge from the army or navy. Some of them came to this country more than thirty years ago. For ten years they have all exercised the rights of citizens. Many of them have acquired real estate under the faith of their citizenship; they have rendered to the government all the duties which it has required of them as citizens, and they now appeal to the Congress of the United States, as representing that government, to know whether the rights thus obtained are to be trampled under foot at the will of a United States Commissioner, and whether the privilege of naturalization, accepted by them in the belief that it would be a shield to them as American citizens, is to be converted into an instrument of oppression, and whether they are not only to lose their citizenship, but to be adjudged criminals on account of an alleged technical error by the clerk of the court in which they were naturalized, of which they were entirely ignorant, which occurred after they took the oath of citizenship and received their certificate of naturalization, and which it was not possible for them to control

At first there was some disposition by the Republicans of the House to resist the investigation, but the startling statements of the petitioners challenged their attention, and little or no opposition was made. The subject merits the attention of naturalized citizens, for it shows the *animus* of trusted and influential Republican leaders like Davenport, toward them. It also shows that the very men who complain so loudly of intimidation of the Southern negroes are not averse to disfranchising and otherwise oppressing white citizens at the North, when such outrages can be made to "pan out" well for them in the way of partizan majorities.

PEACE AND PROSPERITY.

The best evidence we have of the increased prosperity, and the peaceful and friendly relations of the two races in the South, is afforded by the statistics of the production of the great staple of that section of the Union. The willingness of the negroes to work, and of the whites to invest their capital in industrial pursuits, is stronger proof of the actual condition of affairs than columns of Blaine's trashy and incendiary harangues. Industry and production don't thrive among the oppressed and discontented, where employer and employed are jealous of each other, and devote their time, as the Radicals would have us believe, to political intimidation and social oppression.

It is proof that the South is making progress in all respects, and that the relations of the races are friendly and self-helping, that the cotton crop of 1878, emulating the gigantic result shown by the cereals of the North, is greater than in any previous year. The aggregate of bales reaches the grand total of 5,197,000, an enormous increase over the average of the years since the war, and a great deal more than in any one year before that time. The crop marketed in 1859-60 was estimated at 4,861,292 bales, but the war then began, and in 1865-66 the product was but 2,269,316 bales, a decrease of more than half. From that low-water mark the figures have slowly but steadily risen to the present maximum. Moreover, while the acreage has been somewhat extended, the cultivation has been more thorough, for the yield per acre has risen from an average of about 180 pounds last year to 191 the present season. This is a fair showing for Southern labor and capital. It is worth a thousand of Blaine's intimidation and outrage fictions. It is the argument of dollars and cents: of labor and industry; of contentment and prosperity.

We publish elsewhere, an extended and specific account of the places where frauds were perpetrated by the funds of Yocum, and against Curtin, in Centre and Clearfield counties. We have no doubt about the ability to prove the statements made, which Mr Curtin owes to the Democratic party, as much as to himself. He must expose the outrages whether he gets his seat or not. We are all interested in having fair play.

Hon. E. D. Holton of Milwaukee, who was appointed by the Governor of Wisconsin as a delegate to the Commercial Convention recently held in New Orleans writes home several interesting letters to the *Evening Wisconsin*, detailing the labors of that body. Mr. Holton was made temporary Chairman of the Convention, and took an active part in its subsequent proceedings. He says that three subjects were fully discussed by the assemblage, to-wit: First, the Southern Pacific railroad; second, the improvement of the Mississippi river and its tributaries and the leveeing of the Mississippi; third, the establishment of mail service with Cuba and Mexico, and the South American countries, and improved reciprocal commercial relations with foreign countries. "All three of these projects," Mr. Holton innocently remarks, "contemplated pecuniary aid from the Federal Government." Mr Holton says that the railroad project brought a large delegation from Texas, and that they were about equally divided, the one party for the "Tom Scott road," so-called, and the other for the "Huntington road," so called The convention endured the Scott project. Mr. Holton speaks of Jeff Davis, who spoke twice before the Convention, as "a thin, spare man, fully 70 years old; a fine and forcible speaker, seeming to be greatly respected and admired by the Southern people."

The Massachusetts municipal elections are construed as strengthening Butler's chances for the Governorship next fall. His great triumph was in the large manufacturing city of Lynn. Bubier, Republican and nominee of the Citizens', received a bad set-back, Alderman Sanderson, President of the Greenback Club and candidate of the Workingmen, being elected Mayor by 2,000 majority. Sanderson carried with him his whole ticket, and had a majority in every ward in the city. Lowell, Butler's home, was carried by Richardson, Democrat and Greenbacker, by 2,200 majority and his whole ticket elected. In Boston, Prince, Democrat, was elected by 1,735 majority. Thirty-eight thousand votes were polled, and the Democrats also elected a majority of the Aldermen as well as Councilmen and their School Board. The Republicans now expect a wholesale slaughter of their adherents now filling the city offices, as nearly all the Democratic candidates were pledged to such action upon their nomination.

A peculiar case and one of interest now engages the attention of the United States Supreme Court. During the war one Pryor N. Coleman, of Tennessee, committed a murder, for which he was about to be executed by the Federal military authorities, when an attack upon the lines by the Confederates intercepted the execution. After being thus by the fortunes of war released from an immediate death penalty, he asked and was granted leave to go into battle, and fought with such desperate gallantry that nothing more was said about taking his life. After the war a State Court found him guilty of murder in the first degree, and the Supreme Court of Tennessee refused to set aside the decision His case is now before the United States Supreme Court, and his counsel hopes that, as this Court has always been liberal in construing the law that a man's life shall not be twice placed in jeopardy for the same offense, he will be able to get Coleman clear.

New York has competing gas companies, which bid against each other to obtain contracts for lighting the public markets, buildings and offices of the city The bids this year show a general reduction in the price of gas. The companies offered to furnish sixteen-candle-power gas for from $1 75 to $2 per 1,000 cubic feet, the lower price being limited to the gas furnished to places consuming 50,000 feet monthly. Several bids at $1 90 per 1,000 cubic feet were unconditioned. The highest price asked for gas was $2, and for that sum one of the companies agreed to furnish gas of twenty-candle power. The bids last year were none of them lower than $1 90, and some of the companies then asked $2 25 and $2 75 per 1,000 feet.

The following story is told about an incident at one of President MacMahon's balls at Versailles: "A young sub-lieutenant fresh from the school of St. Cyr (the French West Point) was standing melancholy and dejected in a doorway. The President went up to him and said, 'Don't you dance?' 'Oh, yes; but I'm not lucky. I did ask one lady to dance with me and she refused.' 'Which one was it?' The young man points her out. 'Now, look here, young man,' said the President, 'you ought to find out who people are; and not ask Presidents' wives to dance without knowing them. That is Madame de MacMahon, who never dances. But I'll ask her to dance with you this once.' The President did ask her, and she complied."

Some week or two before the election several citizens of Williamsburg county, South Carolina, were arrested on the affidavits of negroes and others, charged with intimidating voters, interfering with Republican meetings and practicing other modes of bull-dozing. The arrested parties gave bail for trial after the election. The United States District Attorney worked up and prepared the case carefully, but the Grand Jury, composed of men of both parties and all colors, found, after three days' patient hearing of testimony, "No bill." That was last week. The South Carolina weasel is made to look in Northern Republican eyes "very like a whale."

Louise of Lorne, managed to get the ill-will of the Canadian ladies by her "low dress" order, and the Marquis has just succeeded in insulting the Canadian press by snubbing their representatives at a banquet given the English and American correspondents at Ottawa. The papers spoke rather tartly of the affair, and Lorne can hardly make things even by a free lunch he has ordered for the Kanuck quill drivers.

Widow Marie Janette Bell is still living at Kankakee, Ill. She is 109 years of age. She was born in 1769, the year of Napoleon's birth. She saw Napoleon as the "Little Corporal," knew Robespierre, was surged in the crowd that witnessed the execution of the Sixteenth Louis and remembers where Marie Antoinette's blood was spilt. Old Mother Bell measures five inches less in height than she did twenty years ago.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

The two sons of Jem Mace, the prize fighter, are preachers.

Ex-State Treasurer Mackey's health is rapidly on the mend.

Cincinnati is looking ahead and announces that her fourth musical festival will be given during the month of May, 1880.

Miss Minnie Hauck and Colonel Mapleton are now at daggers drawn, because she declines at his Sunday concerts.

Among the applicants for the office of Supervising Architect, in place of hill, suspended, is Thomas W. Walter of Philadelphia.

When Mrs. Sardeane gave birth to triplets, the other day, the old man remarked that she was a regular "baby mine."—*Chicago Times.*

The Boston police officer who drew $5,000 in a lottery has been dismissed from the force, the Commissioners refusing to wink at his violation of the law in buying the ticket.

A statue of Admiral Coligny is to be erected by subscription in the Louvre Quadrangle, in Paris, near the place where he was assassinated in the St Bartholomew massacre.

The will of the late Louis A. Godey provides that *Godey's Lady's Book* shall not be sold, but continued and published by his sons, Louis Godey and Frank Godey, and his chief clerk, George S. Jones.

The law's delay is well illustrated by a case in France, where a suit about a piece of woodland, claimed by different members of the same family, was in court fifty-six years, at an expense of $12,000 costs.

There are two hundred and nine lawyers in Congress: The time will come when new fledged lawyers will hang out a shingle like this: "Attorney at Law and Candidate for Congress."—*Boston Post.*

George Van Vleet, who lives near Wilmington, Delaware, is said to have in his possession the original secession ordinance of the State of South Carolina. He bought it at a public sale of Confederate rubbish after the war was over.

It seems that Lady Roseberry (formerly Miss Rothschild, of the gold-headed Rothschilds,) is informed by a London Synagogue that she is no longer one of the "chosen people." Her annual donation of £20 has been returned to her from the synagogue.

Senator Spencer made his first appearance in the Senate on Tuesday. He thinks he has struck it rich in the Black Hills. He says when he goes out of office in March he shall not return to Alabama, but make his headquarters in the Black Hills, where his mines are.

The Washington correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* says that if Blaine could meet every voter in the United States, personally, for two minutes even, he would be the next President, undoubtedly." All very true, no doubt, but then you know he can't.

There has been an increase in the arrival of emigrants in New York the present year as compared with the two previous years. For eleven months the present year the number is 72,000 in round numbers, against 52,000 for the same period last year, and 65,000 the year before.

"Edwin Booth has come to be so fine an actor," says the New Orleans *Picayune* "that the people of New York do not want to see him. They want noisy actors, who howl and speak broken English. Mr. Booth must join Theodore Thomas in Cincinnati, where talent is appreciated."

Humphreys, the drunken Washington Judge, has taken on new hope since the disclosures in relation to Pickney of New York city. Of this gentleman the *Times* says: "It is all very well to say that justice is blind, but she should not be blind drunk and hammering at the Court house door at 1 o'clock in the morning, clamoring to be let in for a chance to sleep."

A Question of Sticking.

[Beaver Commoner.]

We trust that in future our Democratic friends will stick as exclusively to The Daily Post as our Republican friends stick to the dailies of their political faith. It is perhaps not our place to dictate, but knowing as we do that The Post is the best daily paper in Pittsburgh, we consider any Democrat who takes any other daily to the exclusion of The Post, as helping to keep his own party in the minority and the Cameron dynasty in power. Let those Democrats who take Republican dailies look around them for some Republicans who take The Daily Post. Any one reporting such fact to us with the necessary proof will receive a premium.

"A Complete Record."

[Johnstown Democrat.]

The Pittsburgh Post is the only Democratic daily in the great manufacturing city and emporium of Western Pennsylvania. There is no abler or better conducted paper in the State—always correct in political principles and containing the latest news. It is a complete record of all passing events; is a desirable paper for the business man, the politician, and the family. It is always reliable, although without patronage from city, State or National governments.

"Zealous for Its Rights."

[Kittanning Sentinel.]

There is no paper in Pennsylvania that has done more or better service for the Democracy than The Post. Always watchful of the interests of the party it has represented so long and so faithfully, zealous for its rights, it has ever been ready to strike a blow, even at the risk of pecuniary loss, when that blow was needed for the preservation and the success of the Democratic party.

"Democratic to the Core."

[Lewistown Sentinel.]

The Pittsburgh Post is the only Democratic Daily in Western Pennsylvania, and, whether in sunshine or storm, is Democratic to the core. Ah, you live where there's no *daily* mail. Well, it issues a weekly, of far more than average merit, and worth five, yes, *ten* times all its publishers charge.

"The Newsiest Paper."

[Sharon Times.]

The Pittsburgh Post has grown to be recognized not only as the most reliable, but as the newsiest paper in the Iron City, and as it has the advantage of teaching true Democracy it should be read in preference to any of the other papers in that city. We hope The Post's list will be largely increased in this county and neighborhood.

TIME TURNS THE TABLES.

Ten years ago, when she was ten,
I used to tease and scold her:
I liked her, and she loved me then,
A boy some five years older.

I liked her, she would fetch my book,
Bring lunch to stream or thicket;
Would oil my gun, or bait my hook,
And field for hours at cricket.

She'd mend my cap, or find my whip,
Ah! but boy's hearts are stony!
I liked her rather less than "Gyp,"
And far less than my pony.

She loved me then, though Heaven knows why,
Small wonder had she hated,
For scores of dolls she'd had to cry,
Whom I decapitated.

I tore her frocks, I pulled her hair,
Called "red" the sheen upon it;
Out fishing I would even dare
Catch tadpoles in her bonnet.

Well, now I expiate my crime:
The Nemesis of fables
Came after years—To-day Old Time
On me has turned the tables.

I'm twenty-five, she's twenty now,
Dark-eyed, pink-cheeked, and bonny,
The curls are golden round her brow;
She smiles and calls me "Johnny."

Of yore I used her Christian name,
But now, through fate or malice,
When she is by my lips can't frame
Five letters to make "Alice."

I, who could joke with her and tease,
Stand silent now before her;
Dumb, through the very wish to please,
A speechless, shy adorer.

Or, if she turns to me to speak,
I'm dazzled by her graces;
The hot blood rushes to my cheek,
I babble commonplaces.

She's kind and cool—ah! Heaven knows how
I wish she blushed and faltered;
She likes me, and I love her now;
Dear, dear! how things have altered!
London Graphic.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.

An Authorized Explanation of Edison's Great Invention.

Why the Secret of it has Been so Carefully Guarded.

A *Herald* correspondent was at Edison's Menlo Park Place on Tuesday. The popular idea, he writes, that the Edison invention is embraced in one or two patents is exceedingly erroneous. Before it is absolutely completed it will probably be covered by thirty or perhaps forty patents. Our patent laws do not permit the embracing in one set of specifications all the details of a complex plan—each distinct feature must be patented by itself. This was the case with Edison's stock telegraph instrument, which, although not nearly so complex as the electric light, is protected by forty patents. The great anxiety of the thousands of other inventors all over the world who are eagerly working on the subject of electric lighting to learn his plans has made Edison unusually secretive, and, while willing to give the public at large the benefit of whatever he has accomplished, he feels it necessary to his own protection to withhold the secrets of his inventions and discoveries until such time as all are properly secured by patents. Scarcely a day passes without witnessing some anxious inquirers visiting Menlo Park in the hope of learning some of the inventor's plans, and letters and telegrams inquiring, suggesting and proposing with reference to the electric light arrive without number; but to all up to the present time that part of the laboratory containing the substance of the invention has been closed. Edison now, however, feels safe in acquainting the public with the contour of his system. The *Herald* writer then gives these details:

HOW THE LIGHT IS PRODUCED.

The light is produced by incandescence. The conductor, which is made incandescent by the electrical current passing through it, is a small, curiously shaped apparatus, consisting of a high alloy of platinum and iridium which cannot be melted under 5,000 degrees Fahrenheit. A sufficient quantity of this metal is placed in each burner to give a light equal to that of a gas jet. Devices of exceeding simplicity, and, as repeated experiments have proved, of equal reliability, are connected with the lamp. They surmount the apparent impossibility of regulating the strength of the light. This lamp, when placed in the electric circuit in which a strong current circulates is absolutely independent of the strength of the current. This Edison considers one of the vital features of the invention. Thus, if the regular is set so that the light gives only, say, ten candle power, no increase in the strength of the current will increase its brilliancy.

EACH LIGHT INDEPENDENT.

Each light is independent of all others in the circuit. A thousand may be fed from the same conductor and the extinguishing of all but one will have on that one, Edison claims, no perceptible effect. Each lamp in the circuit, by means of the regulator, a description of which latter Edison for the present withholds, is allowed to draw from the central station just sufficient current to supply itself. In lighting by incandescence the light is obtained by the resistance which the conductor in the lamp offers to the passage of the electric current. Hence any other resistance exterior to the lamp used therewith to regulate it requires a current in proportion to its resistance although it gives no light. One of the main features of Edison's invention consists in having all the resistance outside of the main conductor produce light, consequently there is maximum economy. The lamp devised by Edison is not merely a coil of incandescent metal, but a very peculiar arrangement of such metal whereby (by means of a discovery of his in connection with radiant energy) a much weaker current is made to generate a given light than if a simple spiral were used, and the considerable loss due to the division of the light is compensated for.

INCANDESCENCE VS. CARBON.

It has been acknowledged by nearly all electricians that lighting by incandescence, especially incandescence of a metalic wire, offers less obstacle to the division of the electric light than by any other method, and Edison believes it to be the only reliable method because the light giving metal is an electrical "constant," whose resistance can always be known and depended upon—a condition which is exceedingly essential when many hundreds of lights must be supplied from one conductor. In the case of the electric arc between carbon rods, now so freely used, the resistance varies at every instant, not only from changes in the strength of the current, but from impurities in the carbon, from air currents and from many other causes. On this account Mr. Edison claims that factors so variable coming in play in hundreds of lamps make it impossible to calculate the strength of the current, or size of the conductors. It would be as difficult supplying gas from one main where each burner varied from excessive limits with the rapidity of lightning. Besides in the case of carbon points many hundreds reacting on each other cause such an unsteadiness in the light as to be unbearable. Lighting by incandescence Edison claims is free from any of these defects.

Since Edison undertook the problem of lighting by incandescence many attempts have been made in the same direction, but owing either to a lack of knowledge or a misconception of the cost of electricity, the devices and improvements were such that as much current had to be supplied when the lamps were not lighted as when they were. Great loss was in consequence entailed.

Edison's electric light may be briefly summed up in saying that the lamps used give a light by incandescence of five, ten or fifteen candle power. It gives off no deleterious gases. No consumption of material takes place and the proportion of heat to light is infinitely less than that from a gas jet.

THE SECRET ARCHIVES.

Whether he will permit to be made public the specifications of the claims for which patents have just been allowed Edison has not yet decided. Should he deem it necessary for his protection for the subsequent patents he may under the Patent laws, file the specifications in the secret archives of the Patent Office for a period sufficiently long to enable him to secure the necessary patents. Yesterday another specification for a British patent was sent by him to his patent solicitor, making the third protecting his light in Great Britain.

LIGHT FROM ONE CELL OF BATTERY.

In the course of his experiments on the electric light Edison made the discovery that he could, by a certain combination in the form of the metal used in his lamp, secure sufficient light from the electricity generated from one cell of battery to enable him to read by. The cell used was an ordinary one of Daniels' battery. To his surprise—for he hardly expected such a result—the thin metal soon became a dull red. By changing the form again he produced a brighter red, and, after several other changes, he succeeded in obtaining a glow which made it not at all difficult to read by, the room being dark. Several of the laboratory hands examined the phenomenon with curiosity. It served to demonstrate to Mr. Edison that he had hit upon the form of metal to produce the best result.

Another new feature in the system of the light as a whole is his improvement on dynamo machine specifications, for a patent for which Mr. Edison has only just applied.

A QUESTION OF EDUCATION.

Of the Children of Catholic and Protestant Marriages.

[New York Sun.]

Are the three infant daughters of the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Agar-Ellis, who will be respectively in January next 13, 12, and 10 years of age, to be educated as Protestants or as Roman Catholics? Such was in substance the specific question which the English Court of Appeal has just been called upon to decide, but the decision thereon is noteworthy, as likely to be a controlling one in future cases of mixed marriages. Mr. Agar-Ellis, who is a member of the Church of England, before he married his present wife, the daughter of Lord Camoys and a Roman Catholic, promised her that any children born of the marriage should be brought up in the lady's religious faith. But as soon as the first child was born he retracted this promise, and has ever since then been firm in his determination to bring up his children in the Church of England. Mrs. Agar-Ellis, however, disregarded her husband's positive commands and indoctrinated the little girls with all the tenets peculiar to the Roman Catholic Church, such as the adoration of the Virgin, the invocation of patron saints, and practice of confession. It was conceded by counsel that the ante-nuptial promise was in point of law absolutely void. As between the husband and wife, therefore, said Lord Justice James, who delivered the judgment of the Court, the question was to be determined as if there had never been any such promise, and just as if she or her husband had embraced a new faith after the marriage. In the unanimous opinion of Lords Justices James, Baggally, and Thesiger, who heard the appeal, it is the husband's undoubted right to remove his children from the influence of a mother who is avowedly using that influence to thwart his wishes. The main argument before the Court was not, however, on any conflict of rights between husband and wife, it being conceded that by the law of England the father is undoubtedly charged with the education of his children; but the conflict of rights as between the father and the children themselves was the great issue. In other words, is the right of the father to control the education of his children a reasonable discretion or an absolute one?

It was held by the Court that unless the father had forfeited such parental right by moral misconduct or the profession of irreligious opinion, his legal right could not be interfered with. "If a good and honest father, taking into his consideration," reads the opinion, "the past teaching to which his children have, in fact, been subject, and the effect of that teaching on their minds, and the risk of unsettling their convictions, comes to the conclusion that it is right and for their welfare, temporal and spiritual, that he should take means to counteract that teaching and undo its effect, he is by law the sole judge of that. * * He is quite as likely to judge rightly as we are to judge for him. At all events, the law has made him, and not us, the judge, and we cannot interfere with him in his honest exercise of the jurisdiction which the law has confided to him." The appeal of Mrs. Agar-Ellis was therefore unsuccessful, and during the remaining years of the children's minorities the whole responsibility of their religious education is thrown upon their father. The moral sought by some to be deduced from the case is that these mixed marriages ought to be discouraged by Protestant and Roman Catholic parents alike.

Bismarck on Tell.

[From Dr. Busch's Book.]

Bismarck did not share the general veneration for William Tell. "From my boyhood," said he, "I never could bear him—first, because he shot at his son, and then because he murdered Gessler in such a cowardly fashion. It would have been more natural, as well as nobler, had he, instead of shooting at his son—whom the best marksman might have hit in place of the apple—shot Gessler dead at once. That would have been just wrath for such a cruel demand. I do not like the hiding and lying in wait; it does not become heroes—no, not even francs-tireurs."

To afford immediate relief in Asthma, try Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, which acts promptly by overcoming the spasmodic contraction of the wind-tubes, and by causing the ejection of the mucus which clogs them. For Whooping Cough, Croup and Hoarseness, the medicine is equally beneficial; while for all Pulmonary and Bronchial Disorders, it is both a palliative and a curative, and a sure and prompt remedy for all stubborn Coughs and Colds.
MWS

DO WE WELL TO MOURN?

Yes, grieve! it can be no offence to Him
Who made us sensitive our loss to know;
The hand that takes the cup filled to the brim
May well with trembling, make it over flow.

Who sends us sorrow means it should be felt;
Who gave us tears would surely have them shed
And metal that the "furnace doth not melt,
May yet be hardened all the more instead.

Where love abounded will the grief abound;
To check our grief is but to chide our love;
With withered leaves the more bestrewed the ground,
The fuller that the rose hath bloomed above.

Yes, grieve! 'tis Nature's—that is, God's behest,
If what is Nature called is Will Divine!
Who fain would grieve not cannot know how blest
It is to sorrow, and yet not repine.
The Spectator.

A Woman's Romantic Career.

[From the St. Louis Post.]

The following obituary notice appeared in one of the New Orleans papers during the month of September:

Sister Celeste.—In this city, at the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, Sister Celeste, on Wednesday, September 18, 1878.

Solemn high mass of requiem at the Church of the Immaculate Conception next Friday at nine o'clock A. M.

One September day in the fall of 1862, there rode up to the old but comfortable-looking farm house of Andrew Harris, near Independence, Mo., a band of seventy men, armed to the teeth with shot guns and revolvers. They were all strong and young, and had an unconcerned air of determined bravery. They all sat up well on their horses, were young and hardy-looking. A few were but boys, while others had beard and long hair. They were dressed in diverse styles—some in red, blue or checked flannel shirits, others wore coats. All had boots coming up over the pantaloons above the knee, and most with big spurs at the heels. Their horses were magnificent, and well decked off with fine saddles and showy bridles. At the head of the company rode a small man with a pale face, light short hair, blue eyes and slight moustache. It was Quantrell and his men. Who need be told who they were or what they were? Not such robbers nor frightful looking people as some would imagine, but bad enough indeed. They opened the gate of the barnyard and went in and dismounted, having left a guard on the hill half a mile back. They pulled down the hay, opened the corn-crib and made themselves at home without saying a word to Andrew Harris, the good old farmer they had come to despoil. But he was not disturbed: he was ready to give them all he had, for he was one of that numerous class who lived in that section that was but too ready to succor anybody whose mission it was to fight the Kansas Jayhawkers. The guerillas then found Mr. Harris a friend, warm and ready to aid them even at the risk of his life. Quantrell was invited to take dinner at the house with his family and his officers were invited to come with him. One who went was John McKeene, in courage or stature the peer of any man in the command, and one of the great guerilla's most trusted connsellors. He had become famous for daring deeds as well as a handsome appearance. He had come from Cass county, and in the breaking out of the war his father and two brothers had been killed by Jennisen's men from Kansas. McKeene took an oath that no grass should grow under his feet in his pursuit of the murderers of his farther and brothers, and he kept his oath with a frightful vengeance. He, like most of his companions in arms, became a desperado, with revenge as the impelling motive. He had killed men, both old and young. He had learned to shoot them down with as much deliberateness as if he were engaged in a simple practice of marksmanship But he was handsome for all that. He stepped like an athletic and had a rude manner that was graceful in its way. He wore a wide-brimmed, light colored hat, on which was pinned a black feather, a wide belt of red morocco, with gold embroidery, and the cavalry boots of a Federal colonel. To his belt there always swung a pair of ivory-handled navy revolvers. These were all the arms that he used and all that he carried. With these he was a master, always ready, quick as a panther and deadly in his aim. Sitting on his horse, or standing on foot, he might be the envy of the noblest formed and most ambitious knight that ever belonged to the Round Table.

There was then, instead of fear, enthusiasm at the house of Andrew Harris on the September day that Quantrell came to forage on him. Never were corn, hay and oats, as well as food for the men, given away with a better good will. But Andrew Harris was not alone in his hospitality. His wife had a son with Price and another buried on the field of Wilson's Creek. She was doing a labor of love. And there was another, the only child left at home, a girl seventeen years old, who, like many of her sex in that time and country, had wished a hundred times that she were a man that she might go into the war.

She was rather pretty. Her eyes were blacker than an Indian maiden's and as piercing, and her hair was as long and as straight—a type of women well known to those who lived in Western Missouri in those troublesome days. She had made flags, large and small, which she gave to those of her neighborhood who went out to fight. She had made herself a dress of red and white. Any sort of rebel soldier to her was a demi-god. The wild insanity of the times found in her a splendid representative. Her name, young as she was, had been spoken throughout half a hundred counties. She was known at every Federal post in the State, and authorities had often threatened to banish or imprison her. As a woman, she was notorious as John McKeene was a man. They had heard of each other many a time, and had longed to see each other. He had said she was the bravest woman in Missouri; she had said he was the bravest man of all the rough riders of the border. Consequently when they met at her father's table it was a cordial meeting, and each was more than pleased.

As the sun went down Quantrell and his men rode away, and, as they passed along in front of the house, Annie stood at the gate and received a salute from each one. Then it was that she wished more fervently than ever that she was a man that she might go along.

On the following morning, before the sun had come up, the advance guard of the pursuing Federals came up to the house of Andrew Harris in hot pursuit. They had been told by a dozen friendly citizens of the hospitality extended to Quantrell and his men by the old farmer, and this was offence enough. They called him out and, after a few unimportant questions, shot him down, then burned the house. In less than an hour they had made a scene of black desolation, and the girl and the mother had sought refuge with a kind-hearted neighbor. It was the way of the times—a characteristic of guerilla warfare, and something that needs no apology now since time has dried up the tears, buried the dead and put out the fires.

The pursuit of Quantrell continued until he was overtaken. There was a close, sharp fight, which resulted in the defeat and disbandment of the guerillas. John McKeene returned to the ruins of the Harris homestead and learned the whole story. He met Annie Harris, and the two pledged their vows of eternal vengeance. There was more than that. She said she would go with him and deal the blows of death as he did. On horseback they went to an humble preacher's house, and, without alighting, had him make them man and wife. She threw away her woman's dress and donned a male attire. She put on a belt besides and two revolvers, and her long hair she tucked up under her hat. She looked as much like a soldier as many a young boy that went out with Quantrell.

The whole land was full of Federal soldiers, and John McKeene and his guerilla wife had to share the dangers and privations of all their kind. Their home was the saddle, their shelter the woods. They were together in more than one ambush attack, and together saw more than one of the hated enemy bite the dust. When the winter came and the leaves left the trees, they rode away to the South, and waited there until the leaves were again as big as the ears of the squirrels, when they returned to their constant battle ground. On a June morning, 1863, as they, with half a dozen others, were riding along over the prairie near where now stands the little town of Lee's Summit, they were met by a detachment of the Seventh Missouri State militia.

There was a desperate encounter, in which John McKeene was shot dead and Annie McKeene was shot through the shoulder. The others of the guerillas escaped. When the Federals came up to where McKeene and his wife were lying, one of the soldiers levelled his revolver at the head of the woman in disguise, but before the trigger was pulled she threw off her hat, snatched her long hair down, and sat up before him with the face of a woman. The revolver was put up, and the mystery solved. She told them all she had lived for was gone, but that she was not ready to die herself. She begged them to give her companion the best burial they could, and said she wanted to go to Kansas City. There was a tone of voice and style of earnestness about what she said that touched the hearts of the rough soldiers, and they buried John McKeene out on the broad prairie; but there was not a stone nor a piece of wood within a half-dozen miles of the place, and nothing was left to mark the place of the grave. But it was such a burial as many a poor man did not have in those days.

Annie McKeene was taken to Kansas City where she recovered under the blessed care of some Sisters of Mercy. She went to Memphis, Tenn., and there joined the Catholic Church and resolved to devote her life to the care of the sick and the distressed. She became a Sister of Mercy, went to the front of the army and during the remainder of the war was unremitting in her work of love and mercy. After the coming of peace she went to New Orleans and became attached to the convent of the Sisters of Mercy. In devotion to her mission there was not one who surpassed her in earnestness. She was always ready to bear the heaviest burden and manifested the fortitude in a good work that she had in a reckless guerilla warfare as the wife of John McKeene.

She bore the secret of her life well. It was a memory that had grown sacred by her expiation, and around it was the sweet incense of a thousand prayers that had gone up out of a soul of tears. When the late epidemic came on she was among the foremost to go to the bedside of the stricken and the dying. She watched by day and by night—as faithful a nurse as ever saw the spark of life go out. Not only with her hands did she aid the suffering, but in word as well did she give strength to many a poor heart. Thus she labored and thus she fulfilled the sacred vow of her life till the Father of Mercy claimed the Sister of Mercy as His own. Annie McKeene, of 1863, was the sister Celeste whose death is announced in the notice at the head of this article.

"But that wild tale she brooked not to unfold,
And sealed now each lip that could have told."

How the English Gentry Employ Their Daughters.

[London Spectator.]

The Bishop of Manchester, in preaching at Oswestry on behalf of a cottage hospital, drew a very striking picture of the organized frivolity of both the fashionable world and the leisure ways of a large part of the operative world. He read a letter of a young lady giving him this account of her day, and asking him where was any time in it for Christian work. "We breakfast about ten. Breakfast occupies the best part of an hour, during which we read our letters, and pick up the latest news in the papers. After that we have to go and answer our letters, and my mother expects me to write her notes of invitation, or reply to such. Then I have to go into the conservatory and feed the canaries and parrots, and cut off the dead leaves and faded leaves from the plants. Then it is time to dress for lunch, and at 2 we lunch. At 3 my mother likes me to go with her when she makes her calls, and then we come home to 5 o'clock tea, when some friends drop in. After that we get ready to take our drive in the park, and then we go home to dinner, and after that we go to the theater or the opera, and when we get home I am so dreadfully tired that I don't know what to do." If that is the usual life of fashionable women, they certainly have reason to say, with the late Sir Cornwall Lewis, that life would be very tolerable but for its amusements. Quite apart from the moral dissipation of such a life—and dissipation is the essence of it—it must be frightfully wearisome, more wearisome even than the workingman's who lies in bed half of Sunday and drinks all Monday, but really exerts his whole power for four or five days in the week. It seems strange that London mothers do not make room for a little infusion of noble work for their daughters, if it were only for the mental and moral stimulus which such work would give to their characters, and the new expression it would add to their countenances. There is nothing more unlovely than ennui.

A SLUMBER SONG.

Thou little child, with tender, clinging arms,
Drop thy sweet head, my darling, down and rest
Upon my shoulder, rest with all thy charms;
Be soothed and comforted, be loved and blessed.

Against thy silken, honey-colored hair
I lean a loving cheek, a mild caress;
Close, close, I gather thee and kiss thy fair
White eyelids, sleep so softly doth oppress.

Dear little face, that lies in calm content
Within the gracious hollow that God made
In every human shoulder, where He meant
Some tired head for comfort should be laid!

Most like a heavy-folded rose thou art,
In summer air reposing, warm and still.
Dream thy sweet dreams upon thy quiet heart,
I watch thy slumber naught shall do thee ill.
—*Celia Thaxter*

IRISH BALLAD.

Air—"The Foggy Dew."

Oh a wan cloud was drawn
O'er the dim, weeping dawn,
As to Shannon's side I returned at last;
And the heart in my breast
For the girl I loved best
Was beating—ah, beating how loud and fast!
While the doubts and the fears
Of the long, aching years
Seemed mingling their voice with the moaning flood,
Till full in my path
Like a wild water wraith,
My true love's shadow lamenting stood.

But the sudden sun kissed
The cold, cruel mist
Into dancing showers of diamond dew;
The dark flowing stream
Laughed back to his beam,
And the lark soared singing aloft in the blue;
While no phantom of night,
But a form of delight
Ran with arms outspread to her darling boy;
And the girl I love best,
On my wild, throbbing breast,
Hid her thousand treasures, with a cry of joy.
—*The Spectator.*

DUELLING ON HORSEBACK.

Both Found Dead—Each Shot Three Times Through the Body.

San Francisco, Nov. 18.—The little hamlet of Tehachipi is situated high up in the mountains of the same name in Santa Barbara County. Jerry O. Glenn and Guadalupe Astorga were men widely known in that part of the State. Glenn was a married man, though separated from his wife, and Astorga had formerly been in his employ. The former is a native Californian, and the latter of Mexican parentage. They formerly lived in Carpenteria, Los Angeles County where the difficulty originated. Glenn had acquired a strong appetite for liquor, and when drunk was violent and abusive. According to the story of his father-in-law, he used to abuse his wife shamefully, charging around the house with a revolver, chasing her from room to room and threatening to kill her. Astorga interfered at times to protect her, and finally assisted her to go to her father's, and the latter furnished money to go to San Luis Obispo, where she now resides. Glenn then accused Astorga of criminal intimacy with the woman, and made threats that he would kill him.

Astorga finally went away, and Glenn concluded that he had followed his fugitive wife. He started in pursuit, and upon inquiry learned that Glenn was in Santa Barbara. Going there, he gained satisfactory evidence that the two were not together; but his anger having been aroused at Astorga, he followed him, tracking him to Tehachipi, where the two met on the 12th inst. But, on encountering his victim, Glenn's bloodthirsty purpose seems to have deserted him. At all events, at the interview which occurred the principal matter discussed was a sum of money which Astorga claimed to be due him, and which Glenn disputed. A good deal of harsh language was indulged in on both sides, when they separated, Astorga riding away from town. Some time afterward Glenn rode out to a place occupied by a Mr. Paine, a short distance from town, and inquired if they had seen anything of a man on a gray horse; and when asked who he was looking for, he replied Astorga, and said he would kill him that night if it was the last thing he did. Not finding or hearing of his man there, he rode away.

Soon after Astorga rode up to Paine's house, and after a while Glenn returned, also on horseback, with a cocked pistol in his right hand. Astorga was still sitting on his horse, and also armed. The two men met in the highway. No words were spoken, nor was any ammunition wasted. Each made a rush for the other, and, coming to close quarters, they clinched, each still sitting on his horse. The Paine family—only women and children being at home—anticipated trouble, had fled from the sene when the men met, leaving no witnesses of the final encounter. But these women affirm that they heard six pistol shots fired. When the noise of battle had ceased they returned and found the two men lying in the road, still closely embraced, each grasping his pistol, and both dead. Their horses, being uninjured, stood a little distance away, as if awaiting their riders. When assistance had been summoned it was found that each man had shot three times, that number of chambers in their respective pistols being empty, and each had received three wounds.

Queen Victoria and Assassination.

[London Letter.]

There has been a good deal of interest manifested here in the young King of Italy and his recent escape from a death similar to that which struck down his ancestor, Henry IV. It is pleasant to note the fact that even the reddest of the Red Republican journals unite in condemning the attempt and denouncing the assassin. Kings and queens had best look closely to their safety nowadays. It is indeed said that the many attempts on the life of Queen Victoria have caused her to give up going out in a high open barouche or landau. The carrriage that she usually drives is constructed with very high sides and back so as to protect her Majesty's head and shoulders against any malevolent pistol shots. I am also told that the temper and manners of the Queen are not becoming any more genial as she advances in years, but rather the reverse. As is well known the Prince of Wales greatly scandalizes his royal mamma by the number and variety of his escapades. But there is one thing from which he abstains out of deference to her wishes, and that is from going to the races on Sunday. It is indeed reported that during one of his flying visits to Paris he had made arrangements to go to the Grand Prix, which, as all the world knows, take place on the first Sunday in June. But before the day arrived some one suggested that he had better telegraph to the Queen to know if she would grant him her permission. The dispatch was sent and the answer instantly returned as curt as it was decisive. "Certainly not!" was the royal mandate, and so the prince stayed at home and went to church, let us hope, like a good boy.

LABOR TROUBLES.

Unpaid Workmen of a Coal and Iron Company Threatening Trouble.

Shenandoah, Pa., December 14.—Much bad feeling was engendered among the miners and laborers employed by the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Company, in this district to-day, on account of their not being paid their November wages, this being the regular day for that purpose. The men show their ill feeling by quarreling, and unless they are paid shortly it may cause trouble, as the workmen are composed of material who, if they do not get their pay when due, stop at nothing to be revenged on their employers. The companies in some of the districts are back two months with their pay, but here they have always paid regularly. In anticipation of trouble, the coal and iron police are posted around, and watching the movements of some of the leaders in the movement to cause trouble.

To trifle with a severe cough or cold is certainly trifling with one's health. We advise all to take Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Price 25 cents.

WILLIAMS CONVICTED.

The Armstrong County Sheriff Found Guilty of

Violating the Constitution in Securing His Election.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

Kittanning, Pa., December 13.—The jury returned at a late hour to-night with the following verdict in the case of Commonwealth vs. Sheriff George H. Williams: Defendant found guilty in manner and form as indicted.

G. E. S.

Kittanning, December 13, 1878.—The interest and excitement growing out of the trial of Sheriff Williams referred to in yesterday's letter are without precedent in the history of court trials in Armstrong county. There were, in fact, at the last term of court when the bill of indictment was found such outbursts of anger and excitement as seriously threatened the public peace. Up to this time, however, during the present term there has been no actual violence between the factions. On all hands, though there is manifested the deepest interest in everything pertaining to the trial.

SENSATION OVER A MISSING PAPER.

There was a decided sensation yesterday caused by the failure of the Commonwealth to find one of the court papers, considered of great importance in the trial. This was the original oath of office taken by the Sheriff at the commencement of his term, and filed or supposed to have been filed with the Prothonotary. When called for by the Commonwealth's attorney it was nowhere to be found. There was an exhaustive examination of the court officials concerning it, but this led to no information as to its whereabouts. The copies of the oath in evidence do not contain the clause in reference to the use of money, &c., for the purpose of procuring the nomination, required by the Constitution. Williams is mainly charged with having used money for this purpose. The importance of knowing what he actually swore to when he took the oath of office will therefore be readily understood.

The trial proceeded with the understanding that it should be used out of place if found. There is great variety in the testimony, all, however, showing that money was used by Williams in different ways, either directly or indirectly, for the purpose of securing the nomination and election.

TESTIMONY AGAINST WILLIAMS.

The following will show the general drift of the evidence: George Mack testified that Williams had given him five dollars for going with him for one day, and introducing him to the parties living near Cahill's furnace. R. D. Weaver swore that he was going to vote for J. A. Steele, who was a-so a candidate for the nomination. He told Williams of his intention, when Williams gave him five dollars, and told him to vote for him, saying, at the same time, that if he was elected in the fall he would make it all right. Witness remarked rather bitterly that this promise had not been fulfilled. J. P. Croll swore to his giving five dollars, in the presence of Williams, to J. N. Craft, who called him self a political huckster. As soon as Craft left Williams gave to Croll the five dollars. Jerry Mead testified that he was a Roman Catholic. He said that Williams complained that Father Christie was working against him. Witness represented to Williams that he had some influence with his fellow churchmen, upon which Williams told him to go to the Walker House where there was five dollars for him. He went as directed and received the money from the bar-keeper. James B. Walker, proprietor of the Walker House, testified that Williams had directed him to use his judgment and to pay out money when he thought it would do any good. Witness said he had used his judgment in money, whisky, &c., to the amount of seventy-five dollars, which Williams paid back to witness. In pursuance of this general order he had given twenty-five dollars to G. W. Cooke to go to twenty five dollars to G. W. Cook to go to Parker and fix up things for Williams. He also explained wherein he had used other amounts. Said Williams told him to present his bill and there would be no questions asked. Ab. Scott said Williams had given him a letter to James B. Walker, upon which Walker gave witness five dollars and a horse and buggy to work for Williams; that Williams had promised to pay him one hundred dollars for his support. Of this amount witness said that he had not been paid in full. He had received by way of compromise the sum of forty dollars. In paying this amount Williams claimed that he had paid on Scott's expenses thirty dollars besides. There was considerable other testimony to the effect that Williams had paid or claimed to have paid taxes in different cases, and as to the distribution of money by James B. Walker, above named. Quite a number of the Commonwealth's witnesses failed to respond, and could not be reached even by attachments.

THE DEFENSE — ARGUMENT—CHARGES.

In opening for the defense counsel moved to rule out all testimony bearing upon the use of money in procuring the nomination as it was not proven that defendant had taken that part of the obligation. This motion was overruled. The Court, however, suggested that the indictment be amended by striking out that part which charged the use of money at Republican primaries, which suggestion was complied with. The case was then opened for the defense.

A number of witnesses whose taxes had been paid by Williams testified that Williams had only loaned the money for that purpose and that they had since returned it. There was an effort to impeach the credibility of a large number of the Commonwealth's witnesses which was followed in turn by the Commonwealth calling a number of witnesses to show their good character. After the conclusion of the testimony the Court took a recess until seven o'clock P. M.

The argument to the jury was on the part of defendant by John Gilfin, and for the Commonwealth by E. S. Golden, Esq. They occupied the whole of the evening session. The court house was crowded. Public interest was especially shown in this part of the proceeding. It is but proper to say that each of the speakers did full justice to his cause. Both efforts were quite up to the public expectation. Judge Boggs this morning presented the case to the jury in a clear and forcible charge, preserving in this his well-earned reputation for fairness and impartiality. At this writing the jury are out but will likely have returned their verdict before this letter is forwarded.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT—REPUBLICAN INFELICITY.

The prevailing opinion is that the Commonwealth has made out a good case. The result hinges entirely upon what the jury may think of the credibility of the witnesses. Whatever may be the verdict, the trial has developed an interesting condition of Republican infelicity. The party in this county has but little resemblance to the condition represented by Barnum's Happy Family. The trial though, however it may have been brought about, will serve a good purpose, as it calls general attention to the requirements of the Constitution as to the manner of procuring county and other public offices. It also, in a limited way, shows the hollowness of certain high sounding speeches, limiting the matter of election irregularities and abuses to certain sections of the country. The influence of money in procuring elections is becoming entirely too common. If all the instances in which it was used directly, in the last campaign in this county were shown up, there would be more than one unhappy officeholder.

[Special Correspondence of The Post.]

Kittanning, December 14, 1878.—There is considerable speculation here as to what will finally result from the prosecution in the case of the Commonwealth against Sheriff Geo. A. Williams. The Court Stenographer attended the trial throughout, and has in full the testimony on both sides, the arguments of counsel and the charge of the Court. Defendant's counsel took and had sealed a number of exceptions to the rulings of the Court, the most of which were mentioned in former letters. A motion in arrest of judgment will likely be made which it is more than probable will be overruled and defendant sentenced. A writ of error will then be taken, which will bring the matter before the Supreme Court.

Defendant's counsel relies chiefly upon the objections to the indictment and the matter of irregularity in selecting the jury. The indictment simply charges the offense, without specifying to whom money was paid or any special circumstances of bribery. As to the jury the *elisors* selected the jurymen from the body of the county. It is claimed they simply stood in the place of the Sheriff, and should have empannelled a jury in the same manner he would have followed by use of the jury wheel. The "law's delays" will, therefore, in all probability, be effective in tying the matter up for some time. A final decision of the matter may not be reached before the expiration of the defendant's term of office. Question—"Will the conviction of the defendant and the passing of sentence upon him prevent him from exercising the duties of his office?"

There was a large number of cases disposed of yesterday, all, however, being of minor importance. The thirteen cases of the Commonwealth vs. P. H. Rosenberger attracted much attention. The defendant had come here in August of this year, and without any license from the Court undertook to open a liquor saloon. He was returned but still kept on selling. New informations were made and kept piling up until he stood charged in the Quarter Sessions with thirteen breaches of the law. Several were for selling without license, some for selling to minors, some for selling on Sunday, one for keeping a disorderly house and still another for keeping a gambling house. The jury were out but a short time when they returned a verdict of guilty in ten of the cases and not guilty on three cases, but that defendant pay the costs. Rosenberger was formerly of Pittsburgh and a prominent member of the U. R. A.

SHOOTING THE GIRL SHE LOVED

Because She Feared She had Been Supplanted in her Affections.

Baltimore, Md., December 13.—A special from Pocomoke City, Md., gives an account of the fatal shooting of Miss Ella Hearn by her intimate associate, Miss Lily Duer. Both girls moved in the highest social circles, were aged eighteen, and were pretty and well educated. The attachment of Miss Duer for her friend was apparently of the most ardent nature. She was a constant visitor at Mr. Hearn's residence, and her manner toward Miss Hearn was of the most affectionate character.

The scene of the shooting was in Miss Hearn's sitting room, on the afternoon of November 5. Miss Duer called, and after meeting Miss Hearn in the tenderest manner, expressed to her the belief that her affections had been supplanted by Miss Ella Foster, with whom Miss Hearn had also been on terms of intimacy. A few minutes afterward Miss Duer drew a pistol from her pocket and fired. The ball entered Miss Hearn's face, and it was never extracted. As Miss Duer seemed to be overwhelmed with grief, and declared the shooting to be accidental, no action was taken at the time by the authorities.

Miss Hearn died last week and an inquest has since been held, at which it was shown that she accused Miss Duer of shooting her intentionally, and that she had on a previous occasion attempted to take her life.

James T. Hearn testified: On the afternoon of Tuesday after the shooting he asked his daughter if the shooting was accidental. She declined to answer. The next day he asked her again. She again declined, and turning away began to weep bitterly. A few days afterwards she voluntarily said that she followed Miss Duer to the door, where Miss Duer accused her of loving Miss Ella Foster better than she did her. Miss Duer tried to kiss witness's daughter, and in doing so fell, and then jumped to her feet in an excited manner and fired. Ella said she did not expect to recover, and therefore wished witness to know the circumstances. Miss Duer affirmed in the most positive manner that the shooting was accidental.

The verdict of the jury was that Miss Hearn came to her death from nervous depression caused by a shot from a pistol in the hands of Miss Lily Duer. Miss Duer has given bail in $2,500 for trial. Public sentiment is about equally divided as to whether the shooting was accidental or not.

THE KING OF THE TURF.

A Sketch of Rarus, the Fastest Trotter.

Rarus is now fairly installed as King of the Turf. He first became prominent as a trotter in 1874, when he made for himself a record of 2:28¼. The following year he was very successful in his races, and lowered his record to 2:20¾. During the season of 1876 he won almost every race in which he took part, and reduced his record still further to 2:20. In 1877 he trotted a mile in 2:16, and lapped out Goldsmith Maid in a heat trotted in 2:14½, when he was evidently not driven out. Such was his well-known speed that nearly all the prominent trotting associations deemed it best to bar Rarus from participation in ordinary contests, giving instead a special purse for his benefit. This year Rarus has excelled all his previous performances. On July 20, at Toledo, he made a mile in 2:16 without a running mate, being the fastest mile ever trotted on a half-mile track. On July 27, at Cleveland, he made a mile in 2:14. On the 3d of August, at Buffalo, he electrified the trotting world by trotting a full mile in harness with a running companion, in 2 13¼, thus eclipsing the great performance of the little mare Goldsmith Maid, whose record of 2:14 had stood at the head of the turf for over three years. On August 23, at Hartford, he made a mile in 2:13½; but on October 10, at Chicago, he was beaten by Hopeful, the time of both—Hopeful, 2:17; Rarus, 2:18—being comparatively poor. Yesterday, however, Rarus added another fine point to his splendid score, trotting a mile at Stockton, Cal. with a running companion, in 2:14¼, and thus beating Goldsmith Maid's time of 2:14¼ on the same track. Rarus is a bay gelding, standing a trifle over sixteen hands high, with two white hind-feet and a crooked blaze in his forehead. He was bred by his present owner, Mr. R. B. Conklin, of Greenport, Long Island, and has been trained and driven by John Splan since he has shown his unparallelled speed. Concerning the pedigree of Rarus but little is known. He was sired by a horse known as Conklin's Abdallah, whose origin is also doubtful. His dam's pedigree is also unknown.

Gaps in the Ranks.

The finest teeth will decay, and drop out of the dental line, unless due care is taken to neutralize the impurities with which they are liable to be infested.

Sozodont is the only preparation at present known that accomplishes this object with absolute certainty, and keeps the enamel spotless

Spaldings Glue makes broken things stronger than ever.

"My child was affected in the same manner as yours, Mrs. B., and Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup gave it almost immediate relief; I would surely give it a trial

Weekly Post.

J. P. BARR....W. SCHOYER....E. A. MYERS.
JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
Office, Post Building, 145 Wood St.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Dec. 21, 1878.

A BANKRUPT TREASURY.

The finances of Pennsylvania are in an embarrassed condition. The State Treasury is bankrupt. There was a deficit of one million, we understand, in 1877, which has been swelled by a deficiency of a million and a half in 1878, to two and a half millions of dollars which the Legislature will have to face and provide for, when it meets next month. Three causes have brought about this condition of affairs:

1. The last Legislature reduced the revenues of the State, by cutting down taxation; and

2. It was prodigal and lavish in making appropriations; disregarding the warnings of the financial officers of the State, that the revenues would not meet the moneys voted; and

3. There has been a falling off in revenues, aside from that resulting from a decreased rate of taxation, by the prostration in business, which has affected the revenues from corporations.

The causes are not difficult to comprehend, or the responsibility for the disgraceful condition of the State finances. Disgraceful, because it affects the usefulness of the State benevolent institutions, many of which are struggling along as best they can on money obtained on the individual credit of their managers. The State Treasurer has not the funds to pay the appropriations to these institutions, and it follows the greatest distress is entailed on the unfortunate and afflicted wards of the Commonwealth. The Governor and Legislature have been derelict in their duty the last two years. The former was informed of the actual condition of affairs, and at one time threatened to interpose his veto to check the extravagance of the Legislature, but failed to do so; he lacked the moral courage. The Legislature was more intent on such jobs as the Philadelphia Recorder bill to pension QUAY, and neither made an attempt to increase the revenues or husband the resources of the treasury. Hence the present deficiency.

The remedy can alone be found in the strictest enonomy, and by a determined effort to bring the expenditures of the State back to what they were before the war. Everything is down to hardpan except the State expenditures. Salaries and fees are out of all proportion to the services rendered, or the condition of the people to pay. We pay the Governor ten thousand dollars a year salary, with an elegantly furnished mansion and a large incidental fund, while three thousand a year salary was all that CURTIN, BIGLER and PACKER received. We could run down the list of State officials, and the comparison would be as striking. Profitable sinecures, like QUAY'S, have been created to absorb taxes, and prevent their finding their way into the State or local treasuries. Costly commissions, on all sorts of projects, have been invented to make places for favorites, and squander money.

But economy of the most stringent character will not entirely help matters. It may prevent future deficiencies, but will not remedy those now existing or immediately impending. There must be a resort to taxation to meet present wants. New subjects of taxation must be discovered and brought within the revenue system. And, we think, this is the time, to see if the vast resources of the State in the production of petroleum, cannot be made to meet a share of the financial burthens of the people. We are robbing ourselves every hour of the year of the wealth of our oil production to give cheap light to the world. Common sense and equity demands that it should be taxed, so that this interest will bear its share of the burthens of government. The manner of taxation and its extent we will not now consider. One thing is certain the Legislature this winter will have plenty of work taxing the qualities of wisest statesmanship. We don't expect much from it, as it was chosen mainly to confirm the hereditary right of the CAMERONS to a seat in the Federal Senate. We shall see, however, whether it is equal to the emergency.

THE SILVER REPORT.

The report of Messrs. FENTON, GROESBECK and WALKER, the Commissioners to the Monetary Conference, has been sent in to Congress, but presents nothing of especial interest at this time, as their action and conclusions have been anticipated by press reports. The main object of the mission—the fixing of an international ratio between gold and silver—was not accomplished. The general feeling of the Conference, however, was very strongly in favor of the continued use of silver as a money metal, even the English Commissioners declaring "that universal gold monometallism was not only Utopian, but would prove a false Utopia; that the consequences of German demonetization had been greatly to derange trade and disturb international exchange, and hat were the movement for the rejection of silver as money of full power to proceed from State to State, the result would not be less than disastrous."

The principal attitude in the way of establishing an international ratio was the opposition of Belgium. Directly, it could have effected nothing at the Conference, but indirectly, its action had a great, if not a controlling influence. On the first day of next January the States composing the Latin Monetary Union will have to decide whether that combination shall be dissolved within a year or continued. France is the head of that Union and Belgium is one of its members. In the present state of bimetallism in Europe, the defection of any State, however small, might endanger the very existence of the Latin Union. It was natural, therefore, that, in presence of the hostility of Belgium, France should have hesitated to take any step in advance. On this point our Commissioners report as follows:

> Into the causes which resulted in a delegation at the present Conference openly favoring gold mono-metallism, it would not be proper for your Commissioners to inquire, but whether these causes were economical or political, the defection of Belgium at this juncture proved a most serious obstacle to the accomplishment of the mission with which we were charged. Not only did it substitute a hostile for a friendly vote, not only did it deprive the metallic cause of some of its ablest champions, but in view of the crisis of affairs of the Latin Monetary Union involved in the necessity imposed upon its members of deciding before January 1, 1879, whether the Union should be dissolved the year after or shall be continued, the changed attitude of Belgium made the French delegation solicitous that nothing should be done in the Conference which would drive any State into revolt.

Belgium is presumably under the influence of Great Britain and Germany, and her attitude was caused by political rather than financial considerations.

The second obstacle the American Commissioners found to the international ratio was the belief in Europe that our Government had a direct interest in the product of the silver mines, and that the remonetization of silver was a "bull movement" on the part of Congress. Our Commissioners spent a great deal of effort in endeavoring to destroy this error by demonstrating that the Government did not own the mines, that it had no royalty on their production, and that this country was less interested in the question under consideration than most of the nations represented at the Conference by reason of the absence of an accumulated stock of silver in the possession of our Government.

A YANKEE BALLOT.

One of the methods adopted to intimidate voters in Massachusetts at the late election was to destroy the secrecy of the ballot, by printing the Republican ticket in such manner the large employers could see exactly how their mill men voted. Besides, the ticket was copy-righted, and was printed by the Central Committee for the whole State. A specimen of the ballot is described by the New York *World* as follows:

> It is a sheet of rather stiff printing paper, measuring fourteen by seven inches. It is headed "Regular Republican Ticket" and decorated with two portraits, one of a person of benevolent and elderly appearance, whom we take to be meant for Mr. Talbot, and one of a person neither so benevolent nor so elderly in appearance, whom we imagine to be Mr. Long. After these vignettes comes the list of thirteen candidates. The ticket folded makes a packet rather larger and heavier than an ordinary letter, and could not possibly be mistaken for an ordinary ballot, so that secrecy in voting it is quite out of the question. Moreover the most elaborate precautions are taken against imitations of it. It is printed in four colors, black, yellow and two shades of red, by a process which is entirely beyond the resources of an ordinary printing office. Any employer who wished to know how his workmen voted could not have been left in any doubt when this ballot was used, together with ordinary vigilance on the part of the watchers, since it was quite out of the question that another should be substituted for it without the knowledge of bystanders.

The other ballots voted were printed as usual upon narrow strips of white paper. Intimidation in Massachusetts was suited to the person to be intimidated and was as effectual as a pistol would be in other places. There are two idle men there for every day's work in the labor market. Bread and meat for wife and children and employment for the voter were the influences of intimidation at work.

BLAINE'S STAR CHAMBER.

Senator BLAINE is welcome to all the glory he has made by the adoption of his resolution, or the inquiry that will be conducted under it. It has no practical object in view, in the way of legislation, but is designed solely as a means to stir up sectional strife. In the debate the Maine Senator signally failed in all his efforts to create a sensation; he goaded the Southern Senators to the outer verge of decency, but failed to get the metaphorical kicking, which he was so anxious to parade as "further evidence the rebellious spirit of slavery is not dead yet," and all that sort of stuff and nonsense. Although BLAINE is a shrewd hand at this business, the Southern Senators foiled him from the start, and certainly carry off the honors of the debate in the liberality and patriotism of their speeches, and evident purpose to do anything within reason to satisfy the North that their elections were peaceable and free.

BLAINE'S greatest blunder, however, was his opposition to the motion of General BUTLER of South Carolina, that the investigation should be conducted with open doors. At first he accepted it; "of course," he said; but he afterwards drew back and insisted on a secret inquisition; a sort of a star chamber proceeding, in which some worthless scallawag or hired detective may pour out his slanders against tens or hundreds of citizens, with no responsibility attaching for his inventions, and no opportunity for his accusers to meet him face to face, and by cross examination elicit the truth. Without cross-examination testimony is wholly unreliable; it is a legal maxim you may prove anything by *ex parte* affidavits; and this is the sort of evidence BLAINE is desirous of. A fair and searching inquiry is farthest from his wishes. He urged if the examination was open witnesses would be intimidated and persecuted, but soon after admitted there was nothing in this by saying Democratic committeemen could inform persons implicated of the witnesses and testimony against them.

Nothing could be more un-American than a secret inquisition as to the acts of whole communities of people. It is repugnant to the Constitution which asserts every man shall be confronted by the witnesses against him. The veriest vagabond that finds his way to our criminal courts has this right. But BLAINE proposes the sluice gates of slander shall be opened in secret, and the precautions to get at the truth, which have been sanctioned by the usage and experience of centuries, shall be discarded. When he introduced the resolution, he boasted he wanted to "turn on the lights," but it appears he wanted nothing of the kind. Publicity and the bottom facts—a searching investigation with the whole truth—are the very things he don't want.

STATE FINANCES AND A TAX ON PETROLEUM.

Col. NOYES, State Treasurer, who has been in the city for some days past on official business, substantially confirms the statements made in THE POST the other day, as to the embarrassed condition of the State finances, and that it will require prompt and thorough work by the Legislature to put the monetary affairs of the Commonwealth on a solvent basis.

The estimates of revenues by Treasurer RAWLE, Colonel NOYES' predecessor, for the current year, on which the last Legislature based its appropriations, have fallen off six hundred thousand dollars in the receipts from corporations, loans and stocks. In other items of revenue there have also been large reductions in receipts from what was estimated. Added to this, the Legislature and the Governor at the last session, threw the money around with a lavish hand, and the appropriations went three-quarters of a million over the estimates of receipts. There can be no excuse for such foolish prodigality. Hence, counting the excess of appropriations over estimated receipts, and the shrinkage of receipts below estimates, and the State Treasurer finds himself with a deficiency that will probably run up to a million and three-quarters at the end of the appropriation year on the first of July. Col. NOYES reports the gratifying fact that during the last few weeks there has been a marked increase in revenues from corporations, and interprets this to promise a steady and growing business; but of course it will not meet the present defiency.

Colonel NOYES favors a tax on petroleum as one of the most expedient and just ways of strengthening the revenues of the State. The proposition most favored is for a tax on the crude production, with a drawback on all petroleum refined in the State. This will tend to concentrate the refining interest within the State, and in the meantime provide much needed revenue to meet present wants. The tax in reality will be paid by consumers in Europe, where the bulk of the refined oil produced out of the State goes. In this way, we judge, the Standard Company can be made to contribute something to relieve the treasury. It is said that monopoly has a net income of a million of dollars a month; it may not be that much or it may be more; but one thing is certain, it is very large. This is wholly derived from dealing in a Pennsylvania product, the pumping of which from the earth, in one sense impoverishes to that extent the land. The Standard, while depleting the State of one of its most important mineral resources, and thereby gaining millions for itself, does not pay one cent of revenue to the Commonwealth. It is a foreign corporation. A tax on the crude product, with a drawback in favor of State refiners, will make the Standard a tax collector for the State in the oil it sends abroad, and in time will induce it to concentrate its refining within the State. Of course there are other ways by which a tax may be levied on the oil product of the State, and the crisis in the State finances met and remidied; but the opinion is overwhelming that the petroleum interest, diverted from the State to enrich outside corporations and furnish a cheap light to the world, must accept its share of the burthens, especially as this share will fall on consumers and not producers.

A LEADING colored man of Charleston, S. C., SAMUEL R. COX, writes a letter to the New York *Herald*, defending Governor HAMPTON and the Democratic party of the State, from unjust attacks. The concluding portion of Mr. COX'S letter is as follows:

> Why, sir, the peace and quietness now existing among us should be sufficient evidence to silence the tales sent North by those disappointed politicians who know their occupations are gone, but tremblingly hope that something may turn up to benefit them.
>
> I know that a Federal officer is supposed to be a gentleman. If the characters of many of the appointments in this section were realized by the Northern people, the prosecutions for perjury would not call forth one single wail of sympathy. The opinion of a colored man is this, that if the North would leave the South to manage its own local affairs, it would be better for all parties concerned. The South will never again be dominated by unscrupulous whites and ignorant blacks. If the North now sees that an error has been committed in forcing unlimited suffrage, the remedy is not to be found in denouncing the whites of the South. The colored people of this State, outside of the politicians and their parasites, are satisfied with Democratic rule; they desire peaceful relations with those whom they live, and, therefore it is cruelty to get up an excitement on their account that will not benefit, but injure them.
>
> SAMUEL R. COX.

THE recent banquet to JOHN MCCULLOUGH, the actor at Washington, was a brilliant affair, and lasted, what with champagne and song, until daylight Sunday morning. BLAINE got mellow, and the natural generosity of the man came out; he made a conciliation speech, and embraced BLACKBURN of Kentucky, over the empty bottles. But the festival had its dark side:

> It was 4 o'clock before the party left the tables, and the gray dawn and the singing birds greeted many of the guests on their way home. Think of that, ye Presbyterian readers! The idea that the General of the Army, the Secretary of the Treasury, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, the most conspicuous Republican candidate for President and a dozen or two members of Congress staying up until daylight on Sunday morning to pay honor to a play actor!

EDITORIAL MENTION.

CONKLING, according to the *Graphic*, will not be a candidate for President in 1880. Nobody has been asking him very seriously.

TWENTY-SIX Democrats and thirty Republicans voted for the BLAINE resolutions, as amended by THURMAN, and six Democrats voted against.

SENATOR BECK stated on Monday that JOHN SHERMAN had increased the interest bearing coin debt of the nation $104,499,450 by selling bonds and hoarding gold. Tall financering that.

SENATOR WALLACE'S motion to lay BLAINE'S resolution on the table received two votes besides his own, with sixty votes against. He was also left on the Texas Pacific matter, and is evidently on the wrong side of things these days.

THE House Naval Committee has given SECOR ROBESON until the 17th of January, to make answer to the report they have adopted, and of which we gave a synopsis in yesterday's POST. It will then go in whether ROBESON is ready or not.

UNDER the BLAINE resolution as it passed, there can be an investigation into the levy of eighteen dollars a piece on the female clerks in the Pittsburgh postoffice to help along DON CAMERON'S and ERRETT'S canvass. The THURMAN amendment provides for that.

CONKLING was correcting a proof of an argument he had made in the United States Circuit Court, which accounts for his apparent inattention to BLAINE during his speech. Some of the malicious newspaper men reported that the New York Senator was reading the MULLIGAN letters.

THE reduction in the wages of English miners and operatives still goes on. They are at starvation point, and England has millions of population, discontented, hungry and idle. A volcano may break out in the tight little island before spring that will bother BEACONSFIELD more than Afghan, Turk or Russ.

A STRONG effort is to be made at this session of Congress to pass the "Free Ships bill;" that is, allowing American citizens to buy ships wherever they can purchase them cheapest, and allowing ships so purchased American registers. It is one way to revive our ocean commerce, and do a part of our own carrying trade.

THERE is said to be an increasing feeling in Congress that the whole of the Geneva award, which may remain after all claimants strictly entitled are paid, shall be returned to Great Britain. If it were not for the rank injustice of the Halifax fishery award, this mode of settling the matter would have a numerous support.

IN the list of members of the House, published some time ago, in THE POST, we failed to credit Erie county with the election of ALFRED SHORT, Esq., of Northeast, a reliable Democrat. The election of Mr. SHORT in so strong a Republican county as Erie shows the estimation in which he must be held by the people of the county.

SENATOR WHYTE states there was peace in the Senate before BLAINE put in an appearance, and advises him to go back to the House where he was in his element, in stirring up bad blood and keeping the country in a ferment. Has he been of any use to the country at large, or Maine in particular, since he engaged in politics for a living?

THE Cleveland *Herald* Washington correspondent—reasonably good authority—says Mr. HAYES "looks with favor upon the possibility that his predecessor may be his successor." Singularly enough, HAYES thinks GRANT would favor the non-intervention feature of his Southern policy while BLAINE or CONKLING would endeavor to reverse it.

THERE was a test vote in the Senate on Monday, on the Texas Pacific Railroad bill. Senator MATTHEWS, the Champion of the bill, antagonized it with BLAINE'S resolution, and said he would accept the decision as indicative of the fate of the bill. The motion to take up the Railroad bill was defeated by ayes 26, nays 32. This is regarded as a deadly blow to the bill for this session. Senators WALLACE and CAMERON of this State, voted with the railroad interest.

GOLD sold at par in New York on Tuesday, for the first time since 1862. Its average in January of that year was 102; in January, 1863, it had gone up to 145; in January, 1864, to 155; in January, 1865, to 216; in January, 1866, it had fallen to 140, and continued to decline slowly until the present. The price of gold in New York reached its maximum on the 11th of July, 1864, when the quotations for $100 in gold ranged from $276 to $285. The average price for July, 1864, for a hundred dollars in gold was $258 10.

A BILL was introduced in the House on Monday, making it a misdemeanor punishable by heavy fine for any bank ing association, to "lock-up" gold, silver, greenbacks or National bank notes, under pretence of loans or security for loans, thereby keeping the same from use or circulation. The purpose of the bill seems to be to block any game of the gold conspirators or speculators, to get up a corner in money, and thereby embarrass specie resumption on the first of January. The penalties are very severe.

JOHN S. MORTON and SAMUEL HUHN, the late President and Treasurer of the West Philadelphia Passenger Railway, Wednesday were sentenced on an indictment for forgery, of 11,000 shares of the stock of the company, valued at $1,000,000, to ten years' imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary. This is severe, but just. MORTON'S fall came by the usual way of stock speculations. He is a man of ability and has had political, financial and social prominence. It is a sorry ending to what, had he been faithful and honest, promised to be a brilliant career. He sinned knowingly, however, and without the pressure and temptation of want.

KEHOE died Wednesday protesting his innocence of the murder of LANGDON in 1862. His name will live long in the history of the State, in connection with his negotiations with Republican politicians, including the present Governor and the Governor-elect. He was used and guaranteed immunity; an indignant public compelled the disregard of the pledges; then it was sought to save him by sharp practice with the Pardon Board. This too, failed. KEHOE was a bad man, but if situations had been reversed, we doubt if he would have acted so criminally and then so treacherously, as some of the State officials with whom he was brought in contact in the memorable negotiations of 1875, and the later plottings.

IN 1872 Congress passed a law repealing jurors' test oaths; but in the recent revision of the statutes the law got into the Revised Statutes again. Last session the House passed another repealing act, and it has slumbered in the Senate Commttttee. It now appears that in the trial of the election cases in Louisiana the Judges have directed their Marshal to have that law in mind in summoning jurors, and the result will be that juries will be composed entirely of negroes and carpet-baggers, as but few of the citizens can take the test oath. There is, therefore, a great desire on the part of Senators from that section to have the House bill acted on. A repealing bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. BECK was yesterday referred to the Committee on Revision of the Laws.

SINCE Coney Island rubbed the profits off Long Branch during the sea side season, it has stirred up the more aristocratic Hotel and real estate gentlemen of the Branch who are at work building a pier which we described some time ago. A letter writer states:

> Hovering over the work, and directing its progress was the bluff and hearty Warren Leland, Jr. He is spending the winter in the Branch and devoting his time to the furtherance of the work which is to make the Ocean the successful rival of anything on Coney Island. He is enthusiastic as to the merits of the new pier.
>
> "Why, we can dance 166 quadrilles on it," he said. "That's over 1,200 people, and I know of no ballroom in New York that can do as much. Then look at its architectural features. Six hundred and sixty feet long, twenty-five feet wide, with extensions at the side increasing it to fifty feet; an ornamental two-story pavilion seventy feet square at the end; a breakwater 200 feet long outside; flags flying from the roof; bands of music playing on the balconies, and 200 colored lights on the roof and sides.
>
> Ornamental piers, with decorations, colored lights, and other attractions, are becoming a feature of most English seaside resorts. Engineers say that the one building at Long Branch will eclipse in elegance, durability and strength any one of the fourteen prominent English piers, and is confessedly superior to the famous "Westward Ho!" pier, which has been recently built at one of the British seaports.

THE romance which hung around the story of Maximilian and Carlotta is somewhat rudely dispelled by M. Masseras, former editor of the *Courier des Etats Unis*, who is acquainted with all the facts from actual observation. He states that Maximilian was a pitifully weak frivolous man, that he was given up to the consideration of petty details of etiquette and liveries; that he hated the affairs of State and had a horror of work; that he drank to excess, and was vacillating and capricious—in short, the architect of his own ruin. Carlotta, he shows, had lost her mind before her husband's trouble began. The real tragedy was putting these two incapables on such a throne as that of Mexico. The only thing heroic in Maximilian's life was his dignity and courage in leaving it.

EAST LIVERPOOL—Will you please inform me if there is a State's prison in Harrisburg.

A. E.

[No; but there should be one there. The State Lunatic Asylum don't quite fill the bill.—ED. POST.]

CRIPPLED MILLIONAIRES.

How the Sierra Nevada Crash Affected Some of California's Rich Men.

The San Francisco correspondent of the Boston *Commercial Bulletin* writes as follows:

> I cannot begin to give an idea of the extent of the disaster wrought by this smash in values, but it has caught some of our heaviest capitalists. Men who two months ago could boast of being millionaires, are to-day cramped for money to pay living expenses. Among the heaviest losers is Skae himself. Skae had 25,000 shares of the stock pledged for a loan of $800,000. By the grace of the Nevada Bank he still holds it, but the $1,000,000 or more of profit that was on it has all been swept away, together with the $800,000 borrowed and the profit of 10,000 shares sold two months ago at high figures. Skae is not so rich to day by $3,000,000 as he was on the 1st of November.
>
> The next heavy losers are two or three heavy Jewish houses. They began to sell at the break at from $150 down. When the stock reached $90 they all said it was a magnificent time to get their stock back, and they bought more than they had in the first place. The result was another tumble of 50 per cent., and the Jews were sold out one by one. Some were ruined; others have come out with losses of from $20,000 to $100,000.
>
> Another very heavy loser is Archie Borland, a rough Irishman, but a good miner. Borland made a million or so in the great Bonanza rise, and has been adding to it ever since. But the crash caught him loaded with Sierra Nevada. He has his stock yet, but he puts his losses by shrinkage at fully $500,000.
>
> Senator Jones is crippled also. Jones went into this thing to repair his fortune, which has been wrecked since he quit the Comstock for the United States Senate, and he invested very heavily, along at from $75 to $100. He could at one time have cleaned up nearly $300,000, but having great faith, he held on. To-day he has been moving heaven and earth to raise money to protect his stock, and it was not until J. C. Flood came to his rescue that he succeeded.
>
> E. J. Baldwin lost $260,000, and a number of our local capitalists also lost heavily.
>
> One New York operator, who had been dealing heavily in Sierra Nevada, and at one time could have cleaned up $165,000, came here when the cross-cut had just started, to watch things for himself. He interviewed the Skae party and became infused with their faith. That faith cost him just the $165,000 profits and $124,000 besides! He went home on Sunday.

FOR TEN YEARS.

The Story of John S. Morton's Crime and Sentence.

Results of Stock Speculations on Other People's Money.

The End of the Great Two Million Forgery Case.

John S. Morton who was sentenced on Tuesday to ten years imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary, for forgery, was born in Delaware county in this State, in 1835; he was the son of Judge Sketchley Morton, grandson of Hon John S. Morton, and great-grandson of John Morton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence from this State. He received the elementary portion of his education in the common schools of his native county, and finished the course at Bolmar's Academy, West Chester. His early profession was that of conveyancer, but he subsequently studied law. For several years he was President of the Market street railway line, and among other prominent positions was President and manager of the Permanent Exhibition Company. He was an active and influential city politician, of great personal popularity; and in 1875 his Philadelphia friends pressed him on the Erie Convention as a candidate for Governor, and received seventeen votes on the first ballot, more than Judge Pershing, who was the successful candidate.

We give from the Philadelphia *Telegraph* a history of the crime and incidents of Morton's sentence on Tuesday:

A HISTORY OF A CRIME.

In 1870 Morton had associated with him, in official relations to the railway company, a number of men, of whom Huhn, the treasurer of the company was one, who owed their positions and their condition of prosperity to him. He commenced at this time to dabble in spiritualism, and spiritualism predicted a flattering future for him. In doing this it led him into many ventures, all of which turned out very disastrously. In that year, to secure a sum of money which he hoped to return in a very short season, he issued the first fraudulent certificate of stock, and with the proceeds commenced to speculate in corporation shares, principally Reading. He did not buy outright, but put up a margin on 18,000 shares of Reading, then selling at $53. The market was fatal to him; it went down, and the brokers were ravenous for more margins. He supplied them by another issue of fraudulent stock, by the assistance of Treasurer Huhn. It appears that by July, 1870, Morton having over-issued 1,500 shares of the stock, abandoned the speculation, and found himself a loser of $20,000.

The affairs of the unhappy President from that time forward became daily more and more complicated and terrible. His effort was aimed at a recovery of his position, a retrieval of his losses. He alleged that from this time forward, Huhn, Nagle, Vickers and Stokes, whom he had aided in various efforts by the agency of spurious stock, had him completely in their power, and that they whipped him into a continuance of the fraud on the threat of an exposition of the true inwardness of his character if he failed to comply.

Omitting details, Morton lost largely in all his speculations, and got deeper and deeper into the mire. Up to September, 1877, Morton, with the knowledge and assistance of his confreres, had over-issued 12,000 shares of stock, and, as he declared, "all but about 4,000 shares went for the benefit of John R. Nagle & Co."

Morton himself lost his investment in the Catalogue Company, $41,000 in an afternoon paper, $40,000 in the Dempsey Wickerware Company, and every stock speculation he went into on Third street proved disastrous. All this went on without a suspicion crossing the minds of the Directors of the company. They were too confident of Morton's integrity. They were satisfied with fictitious annual reports, and the usual dividend. Huhn was absorbing moneys flowing into the treasury like a sponge absorbs water, and when payments on behalf of the company had to be made, they were anticipated by the proceeds on more bogus stock. At the annual meeting, for instance, on January 9, 1877, Huhn "kited" the accounts to the tune of $80,000, by arranging his accounts in such a manner as to cover up the deficiency.

THE CAT LEAPS OUT OF THE BAG.

On September 20, 1877, just after Morton made the last over-issue, a director of the company came across a note in bank secured by a large block of stock, the numbers on which seemed to be higher than he thought they should be. The limit to the capital was 8,000 shares. The numbers on the fraudulent issue were something like 11,500 and odd. The director conversed with his associates, and these, directly excited, as they had good reason to be, hurried to Morton and charged him with the fraud. Morton protested. The directors declared that they had proot. Morton still persisted in his innocence. They asked him under what authority he issued stock to the tune of 12,000 shares. He confessed, and at a full meeting of the board laid bare all the details of the crime, from the date of its incipiency in 1870. On September 26, 1877, the affidavits were lodged against Morton, Huhn, Stokes, Vickers, and Nagle, all being arrested in this city but Nagle, who was found in Montgomery county. The proceedings since that time were: The magistrate hearing, the indictments, the pleas of guilty, the trials. Stokes became insane, and is now in the State Asylum. Nagle and Vickers were tried, and last week acquitted. Morton and Huhn, last spring plead guilty.

This, then, unless Nagle and Vickers are held again on other indictments pending against them, is the end of the great forgery case, by which the Market Street Railway Company was made to suffer to the extent of nearly $2,000,000.

BEFORE THE SENTENCE.

On Tuesday, Morton and Huhn were brought from prison into court for sentence. Judge Thayer presided. Morton was very pale, and the rings under his eyes tell not only of months of confinement, but of a downfall which seldom has its parallel in the lives of men. For years no man bore a higher reputation among his countrymen than did John S. Morton. He was honored with rare and great trusts, and not very long before the startling discovery of his error, his name had been mentioned in connection with the highest office in the Commonwealth. Is there any wonder that, in his present unhappy condition, he should show in his countenance the heavy lines of remorse as he came before the bar of the Court to hear the judgment of the law passed upon him. There are more gray hairs in his head than there were three years ago, although the traces are still distinct of that executive ability for which he was noted during his honorable administration of the affairs of the West Philadelphia Passenger Railway Company. He sat and chatted with friends who came and extended a hand, and only semi-occasionally a weary smile would flit across his countenance to be instantly supplanted again by the lines of grief with which his features are now marked.

THE SENTENCE.

The leading lawyers of Philadelphia were in the crowded court room. District Attorney Hagert moved for sentence.

"Tell the prisoners to stand up," said Judge Thayer, when Mr. Hagert had concluded.

"John S. Morton and Samuel P. Huhn," said Crier Thomas in a loud voice, and the two men arose to their feet and direct their gaze upon Judge Thayer.

In this position Huhn stood until the sentence had been imposed, but occasionally, when reference was made to the betrayal of their trust, Morton cast his eyes down to the floor and his face slightly flushed.

His Honor, in imposing sentence, said: "John S. Morton and Samuel P. Huhn, on the 14th of February, 1878, you severally pleaded guilty in this Court to a bill of indictment charging you with the fraudulently making and issuing of a certificate of stock for 100 shares of the West Philadelphia Passenger Railway Company. Although the indictment charges you only with the forgery of 100 shares of this company, it is a well-known fact, and indeed it appears by your own admissions, that the actual amount of these issues was in the neighborhood of 10,000 shares, a quantity representing at the par value of the stock about $500,000. I consider all these transactions, however, as part of one offense, and I presume, and indeed I am advised, that it is the intention of the Commonwealth that whatever the punishment imposed may be it shall be for the whole offense.

"It is hardly necessary for me to say anything with regard to the character of the offense, and I would willingly refrain from doing so, because I would not willingly in the discharge of my duty say one word which would add unnecessarily to the painful condition in which you find yourselves. Nevertheless, it is necessary for me to say that the offense is one of the most flagrant of its kind ever committed within this jurisdiction. You were the chosen guardians and trustees of the stockholders of this corporation to whom they confided their interests, and in an hour of temptation you betrayed the confidence reposed in you, and brought a widespread ruin upon those who had trusted you. It is necessary that I should say this much in order that it may be borne in mind that if the penalty which the law imposes is heavy the crime is a great one. For the offense of which you plead guilty the sentence of the Court is that you and each of you undergo an imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for the period of ten years, that you pay a fine of one cent to the Commonwealth and the costs of prosecution, and that you stand committed until this sentence is complied with. About ten months have elapsed since you pleaded guilty, and during that time you have been imprisoned; it is but just that that period during which you were in confinement should be counted in your sentence.

"Your period of confinement will therefore date from the day upon which you pleaded guilty to the bill of indictment." (The 14th of February last.)

THE PRISONERS CALM.

When Judge Thayer finished Morton and Huhn sat down, and no one went near them for a few minutes. Neither showed any emotion whatever, but simply kept their eyes upon the floor, feeling, no doubt, that every eye in the court room was upon them but not realizing their strange and terrible condition.

E. Spencer Miller, Esq., on behalf of his client, immediately made an effort to have Mr. Morton allowed to go down to Moyamensing and collect together his documents and papers, and have them transferred to the Penitentiary. But this the Judge would not allow, but was willing to give any representative who would perform the mission an order on the authorities at the Moyamensing Prison for Mr. Morton's property.

One of Mr. Miller's students who was attending to Mr. Morton's wants, remarked to the former, after the sentence had been imposed, that all of Mr. Morton's clothes were down there and that he ought to have them.

"Oh, he won't want his clothes," replied Mr. Miller, somewhat sadly, "they will give him a new suit out there, but his papers he is anxious to get, and from the Court we will have to procure an order for them."

The sentence of ten years imposed upon Morton and Huhn is virtually the maximum punishment that the law provides for the crime of forgery. In the penal code the punishment is "not more than ten years" and a large fine, but whenever the fine is imposed, and not paid, a month or two additional is generally served, and the prisoner then released.

An effort was made by friends of the prisoners to secure the Judge's permission to their being carried out in carriages, but Judge Thayer instructed the officers to "take them out in the usual way," which meant that they were to go in the prison van. The men were then conducted out of the court room, placed in the van, and the driver moved away.

The two prisoners have nothing in common with one another except their terms of imprisonment, and have not spoken when together. It was somewhat embarrassing, therefore, for these two men to travel together in the van, and after the wagon had moved away from the locality of the Court, Huhn was allowed to sit outside with the officers.

Morton remained within, although he was invited to a seat outside. During the ride Huhn had not a word to say, and neither prisoner spoke to the officers from the time they left the court room until they separated from them in the jail entrance.

CONSIGNED TO THEIR CELLS.

The three Court officers having left them they were conducted to a private room, where the Warden conducted the examination usually made of newly-arrived convicts. A general description was taken of the two men. Their height was taken and their feet measured as a shoemaker would measure a man for a pair of shoes.

Their faces and hands were examined, and then they were asked if they had any moles or other marks on their bodies. Following this they were questioned about their religion, what churches they had attended during their lives, whether they had received a collegiate or common school education, and questions as to their habits of life.

The prisoners passed through this ordeal without any evidence of emotion, and were then blindfolded by bags being thrown over their heads, and conducted to a room where the prison garb was put upon them. Being again blindfolded, the two men were conducted to the rotunda, and after being walked up and down the various corridors several times, in order that they might be confused as to the locality of the cells to which they were consigned, they were finally brought to their places of confinement, their bags removed, and the bolts drawn upon them.

ONE of the most extraordinary deaths ever chronicled occurred in Providence, Rhode Island, a few days since. A young colored man, but recently married, went to a cupboard to obtain some salt with which to salt down fresh pork, but by misteke took granulated sugar instead. His wife, on discovering his mistake, was eized with a fit of laughing which continued so long and grew so boisterous that her husband became alarmed and left for help. Returning a few minutes later he was horrified to find her quite dead.

GENERAL BUTLER caused General Phil Sheridan's face to glow like a boiled lobster in the New York United States Circuit Court on Saturday. The former had read from Sheridan's military order and made the comment that the order contained entirely too much Latin for a document emanating from a gentleman educated at West Point, where Latin wasn't taught.

THE colored Senator, Bruce, of Mississippi is reported to have said that "the absence of race prejudice in Europe was an agreeable surprise to him, and in this particular he thinks European countries are far in advance of the United States." As the negroes have never constituted a slave class in civilized Europe, there has been nothing to excite race prejudice on that continent, as far as the negro is concerned.

BLAINE'S RESOLUTION.

An Animated and Protracted Debate in the Senate.

Thurman's Amendment Not Confining the Investigation to the South Adopted.

Blaine Moves to Have the Investigation Conducted in Star Chamber Style.

Amendment that the Committee Sit with Open Doors Defeated.

No Final Vote Yet Taken on the Resolution.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, December 16.

Mr. BECK introduced a bill to repeal sections 820 and 821, revised statutes of the United States, providing that jurors in United States courts who have borne arms against the Government may be challenged, and also requiring the ironclad oath of jurors in United States courts. Laid on the table to be called up hereafter for reference.

Mr. MATTHEWS moved the present and all prior orders be laid aside and the Senate proceed to the consideration of the Texas Pacific Railroad bill. Rejected—yeas 26, nays 32, as follows:

Mr. BECK submitted a resolution that the Secretary of the Treasury appear in person on Wednesday next, and inform the Senate what reason, if any, he has for failing to answer the resolution of the 3d of December, 1878, in regard to the amount of silver coin received for customs dues, and whether he has applied it, or any part of it, to the payment of interest on bonds and notes of the United States, and if not so applied, to state the reason why. He said that the Secretary of the Treasury had increased the bonded debt $104,499,450 by selling bonds and hoarding gold. After a brief debate the resolution was laid over.

BLAINE'S RESOLUTION CONSIDERED.

At the expiration of the morning business, the resolution of Mr. Blaine in regard to elections in the South was taken up.

Mr. WALLACE moved to lay the resolution of Mr. Blaine on the table. Rejected—yeas, 3; nays, 60.

Messrs. Davis (W. Va.), McCreery and Wallace voted in the affirmative and all others, Republicans and Democrats, in the negative.

THURMAN'S AMENDMENT ADOPTED.

After a brief colloquy, the amendment of Mr. Thurman was agreed to without division.

Mr. CONKLING submitted an amendment to have the investigation made by a Special Committee of Nine Senators instead of the Judiciary Committee. Agreed to—Yeas, 36; nays, 27, as follows:

BLAINE WANTS A STAR CHAMBER INVESTIGATION.

Mr. BLAINE then submitted an amendment authorizing the Committee to take evidence by itself or by any sub committee, and to visit any portion of the country where such visit may, in their judgment, facilitate any portion of the object of inquiry.

AN AMENDMENT THE COMMITTEE SIT WITH OPEN DOORS.

Mr. BUTLER moved to amend the amendment so as to provide that the Committee, or any sub-committee thereof, shall sit with open doors.

Mr. BLAINE—Will the Senator explain his motive?

Mr. BUTLER replied that his motive was to have a free, fair and full investigation.

Mr. BLAINE opposed the amendment of Mr. Butler, and said there might be a case where a witness would be embarrassed by testifying openly. Very many men who had been intimidated at the polls were more intimidated on the witness stand. He would leave the whole matter of open sessions of the Committee with the Committee itself.

THE SOUTH COURTS INVESTIGATION.

Mr. BUTLER said he understood the Senator from Maine objected to the amendment on the ground that in certain parts of the country certain witnesses were willing to testify secretly but not openly. The Senator had spoken about so-and so being alleged in regard to depriving citizens of their rights. There was not a particle of proof of the fact. He (Butler), as Senator, in part representing the State of South Carolina, desired to say to the Senate and to the country, that the people of his State desired the most complete and fullest investigation which could be made, and any witness who appeared before the committee in South Carolina could testify just as safely as he could in the State of Maine.

Mr. EUSTIS said it occurred to him as an extraordinary situation for the Senator from Maine to occupy, when in advance of the examination of a single witness, the Hon. Senator took the liberty of stating to the Senate and people of the country, that the people of Louisiana had no more rights as voters than the inhabitants of Pennsylvania. He (Eustis) could demonstrate that the elections in Louisiana were fair and peaceful, and there were a great many reasons why Democratic candidates were elected. The colored people exercised the right of suffrage and discrimination.

Mr. BLAINE said the Senator from South Carolina (Butler) either possessed or affected great ignorance of past events in South Carolina. He referred to the troubles in that State, and said he had two hundred letters giving details of great outrages on the right of suffrage. If the Senator (Butler) desired a free and fair investigation, free from intimidation, he would leave it to the committee as to whether the doors should be opened or not, and not let witnesses, white and colored, be notified that doors would be opened, and if they appeared before the Committee they would do so at their peril.

Mr. BUTLER said if the Senator (Blaine) desired a full and fair investigation, as he claimed, he would vote for the amendment to open the doors. The Senator (Blaine) said he had two hundred letters complaining of outrages. He (Butler) understood that Senator to say in his speech on Wednesday last that he based his statements upon newspaper publications. If newspaper statements were evidence, the Senator from Maine, as well as himself, (Butler,) would have been hung and quartered long ago. He did not mean to say that newspapers did not communicate truth, but when correspondents were sent to his country to write down everything bad about the people and suppress all that was good, he thought it time to complain. He (Butler) could go into Maine with a corps of detectives and make the State a stench in the nostrils of the world.

Mr. BLAINE—You have the right to do so under this resolution.

A TIE VOTE.

The amendment of Mr. Butler's was rejected—Yeas, 30; nays, 30; a strict party vote. On this vote pairs were announced as follows: Messrs. Barnum, Butler, McDonald and Thurman, who would have voted in the affirmative, were paired with Messrs. Chaffee, Sergent, Dorsey, Spencer and Edmunds, who would have voted in the negative.

Mr. DAVIS (W. Va.) renewed in another shape the amendment of Mr. Butler requiring the committee to set with open doors, and Mr. BAYARD spoke in favor thereof, saying the resolution and all amendments had thus far been acted on almost with unanimity. He hoped it would continue. In regard to this amendment there was something un-American in this secret inquisition.

BUTLER'S AMENDMENT MODIFIED.

The question being then on the amendment of Mr. Blaine, Mr. DAVIS (W. Va) moved to amend so as to provide that the committee or any sub-committee should set with open doors when requested to do so by any member of the committee.

Mr. BAYARD said—So far, this resolution and its amendments had been acted upon almost with unanimity. Why should it not continue. The courts always took testimony with open doors, and if any investigation should be made publicly, it should be that affecting the character of the whole community. There was something un-American in this secret inquisition. If the charges made were true, he hoped exposure would follow and punishment follow exposure. If the charges were untrue, he hoped punishment would fall upon those who placed them on foot. He hoped the Senate would unanimously agree that no such thing as secret inquisition should be held. He had been on investigating committees in Mississippi and elsewhere, and men came before the committee who swore to just what they pleased. This should not be a party question and votes he had given had been to prevent it being such. He hoped this investigation would be conducted on principles that justice everywhere lays down for the elucidation of truth.

Mr. KERNAN favored the amendment.

Mr. MERRIMON said he had an experience two years ago on investigating committees in the South, and he could not conceive of a better plan to encourage perjury than by having closed doors. He had seen, day after day, the rankest injustice done to scores of men who were not there to defend themselves. Secret investigations were against the principles of eternal justice and wrong to the American people.

Mr. HOWE said he had had experience on investigating committees in Louisiana. He had conversed with white and colored witnesses in that State who protested that they dare not testify. One witness who appeared before the Committee—and he was a native of the State—was afterwards killed, and it was said on account of the testimony he gave to the Committee.

Mr. BLAINE said the Senator from Ohio (Thurman) argued that property and intelligence rule the South: if it was so, the people possessing them would have a thousand opportunities to influence the judgment of the Committee where those who were wronged had one. He was free to say that a free election in the sense of the Constitution was never known in the South. There never was a man in Virginia, Georgia or Florida who dared to come up and vote for Abraham Lincoln.

Mr. WITHERS—There were votes cast for him in Virginia.

Mr. BLAINE, (continuing)—And in 1844 no one in the South would vote for James G. Birney.

Mr. M'MILLAN argued that this subject had been brought to the attention of Congress through the message of the President. It had not arisen from a partisan standpoint. Citizens in certain parts of this country had been deprived of the right of suffrage by violence, intimidation and outrage, and the offenders should be punished.

ARGUMENT OF MR. RANSOM.

Mr. RANSOM hoped the Senator from Maine (Blaine) would pardon him, but he did not think the Senator used a peaceful argument when he declared there never had been a fair election in the South. If he (Ransom) thought proper, he could take up that glove, and persuade any patriot to retire from such a position. He would not say it was a calumny upon the history of the Southern people. He would leave it to the calm judgment of the Senator from Maine to correct at leisure. It was too late for the Senator to declare, in the discussion to-day, that there never had been a fair election in the South. He assured the Senator that was not the way to secure peaceable relations in this country. When this resolution came up this morning, a motion from an eminent Democratic Senator to lay it on the table met with no response on the Democratic side, so determined were Senators on that side that there should be a free and full investigation. Democratic Senators from the North and from the South showed them that they wanted this investigation. He (Ranson) now appealed to the Senate and to the Senator from Maine, was not this opposition to the amendment a mockery? Those who opposed this amendment must admit one of two things, that they could not protect their witnesses, or their statements were not to be divulged. The Senator from Maine had called for the light of heaven to shine on these transactions. Now, when Democratic Senators say turn on the light; "Oh no:" says the Senator from Maine, "put us in a dark room. Draw the curtains."

Continuing his remarks, Mr. Ransom said: This light of heaven, the first creation of the Almighty, is a great protection for man. it is the enemy of fraud and corruption. It is the light which protects our homes. When the evidence taken by this committee should come to the Senate let it come with no suspicion on it; let it be so broad, so clear, that all would have to agree that a remedy or no remedy was needed as the case might be. It would not be best for the Senator from Maine or any other Senator to make an assault upon the Souther people. If there was any thought that anything could be said which would provoke recrimination against the North, it was a mistake. The Southern people had no such purpose. Looking toward Blaine he said, "Senators, if you are to have war with us, it shall be your war, not ours." He said twelve months ago it was in the power of the Southern men to give this country great trouble, but they acted patriotically. They could have brought on a revolution. They could have thrown impediment after impediment in the way of the present administration, but they did not do it; they never would do it. Southern men loved this country; loved its place; loved its honor and they expected to deserve its blessing; and if they had power they would not exercise it over the people of the North. The Southern people desired to be left alone, to build up their fortunes, for they were as poor as the sand on the sea shore. For seven long years he had sat here and heard his people abused, but his duty was to bear it. Now, when it was proposed to indict them, they would meet their accusers half, and say, "Turn on the light; see it all." God forbid that it should go out to the balance of mankind and go down the stream of time forever; that this American Senate declared that an investigation should not be made in the light of day.

BLAINE'S REPLY.

Mr. BLAINE, in reply, read from a Raleigh paper to the effect that this was a white man's government, and that white men should rule it, but they did not intend that the negro should be deprived of the right of suffrage, as the South gained in representation on account of such a right to the negro. Continuing his remarks, Mr. Blaine said he indicted the Democratic party as a foe of free speech and a life long foe of free elections in the South. He (Blaine) had heard a good deal about preventing trouble in the seating of President Hayes, and he desired to say that behind Congress was that same people who had expended life without stint, and for the fate of a thousand Mr. Tildens, or a thousand Mr. Hayeses, they would not have gone to war. The Southern men in that count did but their duty.

Mr. RANSOM—Yet, in the face of that, the Senator from Maine says, now we will not do our duty to our fellow citizens.

Mr. BLAINE said if either he or the Senator from North Carolina should fail to do their duty, they would both be smitten with the withering condemnation of a constituency which knew how to do so.

THE COMMITTEE TO ACT WITH CLOSED DOORS.

After some further discussion, the amendment of Mr. Davis was rejected—yeas, 28; nays, 29—a strict party vote, and in addition to the pairs above mentioned on the former vote were the following: Messrs. Grover, Johnston and Saulsbury, who would have voted in favor of the motion, were paired with Messrs. Plumb, Matthews and Conover, who would have voted against it.

Pending discussion, Mr. WHYTE said there were other Senators who desired to speak on this resolution, and he therefore moved the Senate go into executive session. Agreed to, and the Senate, after a brief executive session, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The following bills, etc., were presented:

By Mr. WOOD: A bill providing for the payment of duties on imports in United States notes. Referred.

By Mr. CUTLER: Reducing the charge for postoffice money orders to five cents.

By Mr. BANNING: To place James Shields on the army retired list as brigadier general.

By Mr. FORT: Proposing a penalty of $1,000 to be imposed upon any National Banking Association for each offence in refusing to receive or pay out standard silver dollars the same as other lawful money. He also introduced a bill requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to cause to be exchanged, when in the Treasury, and not otherwise appropriated, United States notes for silver dollars, when presented to the Treasurer or Assistant Treasurer in New York, in sums of $1,000 or any multiple thereof.

By Mr. BUCKNER: To amend section 5,207, revised statutes, so as to read as follows: "No Association shall hereafter offer or receive United States notes, National Bank notes, or gold or silver coin as security, or as collateral security, for any loan of money, or for a consideration agree to withhold the same from use, or offer or receive custody or promise of custody of such notes or coin as security or consideration for any loan of money; any association offending against the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be fined not more than $1,000 and a further sum equal to one-third of the money so loaned; the officer or officers of any association who shall make any such loan, shall be liable for a further sum equal to one-quarter of the money loaned; and any fine or penalty incurred by violation of this section shall be recoverable for the benefit of the party bringing such suit."

Mr. CHALMERS moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill making it a penal offense for any officer, agent or contractor of the United States to intermeddle with the election of members of Congress, or of President, by the contribution of money, or by the use or abuse of official privilege, or by bribes, threats, influence, &c.; and also making it a penal offense to solicit or receive contributions for election purposes from persons in the employ of the Government. Rejected—Yeas, 132, nays, 103, not the necessary two-thirds in the affirmative. Republicans voted no and Democrats aye. Mr. Kelly (Pa.) voted with the Democrats.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the District of Columbia business. The bill fixing the rate of interest at not over six per cent. on bonds to be issued by Commissioners of the District to take up outstanding bonds as soon as due and the bill appropriating $140,000 for the construction of a bridge across the Potomac above Georgetown were passed and the House adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 17.

Consideration was resumed of the Blaine resolution regarding the constitutional rights of citizens.

Mr. MERRIMON read a prepared speech in reply to Mr. Blaine. He spoke for peace, harmony and breaking down of all sectional feuds.

Mr. WALLACE said he would have arrayed the Democrats of the Senate solidly against this resolution if he could, for it could bring no results, and the people were sick of sectional and political agitation. It was not true, as charged by the Senator from Maine, that thirty-five members had been given to the South since the war by reason of the negro vote. The act of 1872 only added twenty. The figures given by the Senator from Maine were based upon population and not upon voters, and the same irregularities that he (Blaine) pointed out in the South existed in the North. These are the results of our system and must be borne. We could not deprive the States of representation. If we could, Pennsylvania might suffer, for the masses of voters were turned away from the polls there for non-payment of taxes. The only safe method for the settlement of such wrongs was by contest for seats. The laws recognized no other. He referred to the conduct of elections in Philadelphia, and said Republicans or Republican managers placed at every poll in that city deputy marshals, many of them of the most disreputable character, to drive away voters. A subservient legislature had taken from the Sheriff of Philadelphia the power to appoint deputies because he happened to be a Democrat. No matter what was done, let results come, such was the Republican rule in Pennsylvania. The negro voter was provided by them with a tax receipt, and white men who were too poor to pay their taxes were driven from the polls.

He argued that the condition of the South was infinitely better than it was five years ago. The country must be content with its progress through which the capacity of the negro for self government could be fully tested.

The question then being on Blaine's amendment, offered yesterday, authorizing the committee to take testimony and administer oaths, and visit any portion of the country when such visit may in their judgment facilitate the object of inquiry, it was agreed to without division.

The question then being on passing the resolution as amended, Mr. WHYTE spoke against the resolution. In the course of his remarks he referred to Know Nothing times, and asked where the Senator from Maine (Blaine) was then.

Mr. BLAINE said he was quite a young boy at that time.

Mr. WHYTE doubted if that Senator ever was a young boy. Certainly in politics he is the old boy now. There was peace and good order in the Senate before the Senator from Maine was transplanted here from the other end of the capitol.

Mr. WHYTE then told an amusing story related by one Kit Hughes, who dreamed he was in the realms of his Satanic Majesty, when Satan made his appearance with a huge pitchfork and a great noise, yelling that the place was not big enough for him and Kit Hughes, and his friend from Maine reminded him of that story. The Senate did not desire these scenes all the time, and if the Senator from Maine desired to keep the country in a hubbub, he (Whyte) hoped he would return to the other end of the Capitol in the place which another Senator described as a bear garden, but of course he would not say anything like that. Let these political questions be postponed until the next Presidential election, and then we would have a chance at the Senator (Blaine) himself.

Mr. MORGAN made a lengthy speech in opposition to the resolution, and said he supposed the Senator (Blaine), under parliamentary usage would be Chairman of the Special Committee.

Mr BLAINE said he had already announced he would not accept the chairmanship.

Mr. MORGAN, continuing, said the Senate might not excuse the Senator. He for one would vote against excusing him. Let him father this investigation, which belonged to no one else. He defended the Southern people, and denied that there had been any discrimination against the negro. On the contrary, everything had been done to qualify him for citizenship. The negroes voted with the Democrats because they were convinced that the Democrats were honest and desired to do right by them. He gave notice that this investigation should be a full and fair one. It must go into Pennsylvania and see what had been done there; into Massachusetts, New York, and out west to Colorado and Nevada.

Mr. TELLER denied that there had been any fraud on the part of Republicans in Colorado, and invited the fullest investigation.

BLAINE'S RESOLUTION AS AMENDED ADOPTED.

The question being on the resolution of Blaine as amended, it was agreed to—Yeas, 56; nays, 6, as follows:

YEAS.

Allison,
Anthony,
Armstrong,
Bailey,
Barnum,
Bayard,
Beck,
Blaine,
Booth,
Burnside,
Butler,
Cameron, Pa.;
Cameron, Wis.;
Christiancy,
Cockrell,
Coke,
Conkling,
Davis, Ills.
Davis, W. Va.;

Dawes,
Dennis,
Eustis,
Ferry,
Garland,
Gordon,
Hamlin,
Harris,
Hereford,
Hoar,
Howe,
Ingalls,
Jones, Fla.;
Kellogg,
Kernan,
Kirkwood,
McDonald,
McMillan,
McPherson,

Matthews
Maxey,
Merrimon,
Mitchell,
Morrill,
Oglesby,
Paddock,
Patterson,
Randolph,
Ransom,
Rollins,
Saunders,
Spencer,
Teller,
Voorhees,
Wadleigh,
Windom,
Withers—56.

NAYS.

Eaton,
Hill,

McCreary,
Morgan,

Wallace,
Whyte—6.

Messrs. GROVER and SAULSBURY said they were paired with Messrs. Plumb and Conover upon political questions, but did not say how they would vote on the resolution.

Mr. DAVIS (Ills.) announced that if the Senator from Ohio (Thurman) was present he would vote aye.

Mr. MORRILL called up the House resolution providing for a holiday recess, and it was amended so as to apply to both the House and the Senate.

Mr. BLAINE moved to amend so as to have recess from Friday, December 20, to Tuesday, January 7.

A count of the Senate showed 28 in favor of the amendment and 28 opposed to it.

The VICE PRESIDENT—The Chair votes in the affirmative and the amendment is agreed to.

After an executive session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Some bills having been introduced and referred, consideration was resumed of the Geneva Award bill and Mr. KEIFER advocated the majority report.

Messrs. Humphrey, Burchard, Monroe, Chittenden and Luttrell favored the minority report. Further consideration of the bill was postponed.

The House went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Carlisle in the Chair) on the bill appropriating $450,000 to meet the deficiency in the appropriation for the Postal Mail Service and prohibiting any increase in the Postal Car Service during the present year.

Mr. BLOUNT, member of the Appropriation Committee, explained the bill, and showed the increase in the cost of the Postal Car Service. That increase had been at the rate of 3½ per cent., not on the Postal Car Service itself but on the whole railway service. Since July 18th, 1878, it had increased 45 per cent. on the Postal Car Service itself. The deficiency had arisen in the determination of the Department against the will of Congress that the service should be increased. Congress had been ignorant that there had been growing up in silence this system of Postal Car Service. Congress has not been treated with common courtesy by the Postoffice Department. The deficiency was chargeable to the Department, and now officers of the Postoffice Department spoke triumphantly of their victory over Congress on that question.

Mr. HALE defended the action of the Department. The Postmaster General could not have done anything else than report to Congress that there was a deficiency. He could not stop the service. All he could do was to notify Congress. The weight of mails was constantly increasing, and the law was pitiless on the Postmaster General to pay for postal service.

DEMOCRATIC ECONOMY.

Mr. CLYMER said there had been concealment on the part of the Department, and the Assistant Postmaster General, or his subordinates had been derelict in their duty. He declared the average saving to the Government by the Democratic party was well on to $30,000,000 a year, and if it had not been for that economy, the Treasury would have been bankrupt.

Mr. FOSTER expressed his amazement at the statement made by Mr. Clymer. He admitted that the saving in 1877 over 1876 was $19,000,000, and that the saving the next year was $1,695,000, but said that the current year would show an increase of $4,000,000.

Mr. HEWITT (N. Y.)—I deny it, and will give the gentleman my figures. He quoted from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury to the effect that expenditures in 1871 were $157,000,000; in 1872, 153,000,000; in 1873, $180,030,090; in 1874, $194,000,000; in 1875, $153,000,000; in 1876, $164,000,000. Then followed the Democratic era, and in 1877 expenditures had been reduced to $144,000,000, and would this year fall below $140,000,000. The gentleman from Ohio had admitted that in Republican Congresses deficiencies in four years had amounted to $12,000,000, and had stated that a Democratic Congress had to pay $18,000,000 in deficiencies. If a Republican Congress had paid larger deficiencies, a Democratic Congress would have had smaller deficiencies to meet; deficiencies to the amount of $13,000,000 had been paid by the last Congress to pay appropriations in the Forty-second and Forty-third Congresses.

Mr. FOSTER—I emphatically deny the correctness of these figures.

Mr. HEWITT—They are bills passed by this House.

Mr. FOSTER—There never was, in my judgment, a greater fraud perpetrated or maintained by any party than the fraud of your Democratic claim that you have reduced expenses $30,000,000 a year.

Mr. CLYMER was surprised to hear such language from the gentleman from Ohio (Foster). When he accused the gentlemen on the Democratic side of fraud in making statements which were official, it was not courtesy which should characterize intercourse between gentlemen on this floor. Such language would do on the stump, but not on the floor of the House.

The House passed the bill, and afterwards adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, December 18.—Mr. BECK called up the bill introduced by him repealing sections of the revised statutes, prescribing additional causes of disqualification and the challenge on an oath for grand and petit jurors.

By Mr. DAVIS (W. Va.) making appropriation for continuing the improvement of Monongahela river. Referred.

Mr. CONKLING said the subject was being considered by the Judiciary Committee, and should not be acted upon without a report from the Committee. Pending the discussion the morning hour expired, and the subject was laid aside.

The House bill giving twenty condemned cannon to the Custer monument at West Point passed.

Pending discussion on the bill to amend the statutes in relation to patents, the Senate went into Executive Session, and when the doors were opened Mr. HARRIS called up the House joint resolution appropriating $50,000 for the purpose of paying the necessary expenses incurred by committee of the Senate and House in investigating into the cause and prevention of epidemic diseases. Passed.

Mr. PADDOCK called up the bill recently reported from the Committee on Military Affairs to amend the posse comitatus clause of the Army Appropriation bill, for the present fiscal year, so as to provide that it shall not be construed to apply to any part of the army or portion thereof engaged in the protection of life and property in the States and Territories subject to Indian insurrection. Amendments were agreed to so as to name the States of Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Oregon, Nevada and Territories subject to Indian insurrections, etc. The bill then passed.

On motion of Mr. WINDOM, the Senate insisted upon amendments to the Consular and Diplomatic, and Fortification Appropriation bills, and a Committee of Conference on these bills were ordered.

On motion of Mr. BECK, the bill discussed during the morning hour to repeal sections 820 and 821 of the revised statutes, was referred to the Committee on Revision of Laws.

The Pension Appropriation bill was passed without material amendment.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Senate amendment to the adjournment resolution extending recess from December 20 to January 7, was concurred in.

The Senate amendment to the Fortification and Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bills were non-concurred in.

Mr. ATKINS, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, asked leave to report back the resolution calling for information as to the number of supervisors and deputy marshals employed during the late elections, out of what fund they were paid, &c.

Mr. GARFIELD objected.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Indian Appropriation bill.

Mr. SPARKS, who has charge of the bill, explained it was substantially the bill of last year, and had the unanimous approval of the Appropriation Committee, and that it had the approval of the Indian office.

Mr. HOOKER offered an amendment providing that the interest due to Winnebago Indians shall be paid to the authorized Chiefs of the nation.

Mr. LUTTRELL supported the amendment. It was high time that Indians who were competent to manage their own affairs should have a chance to do so. He was in favor of turning the whole management over to such able men as Sherman and Crook, instead of leaving it in the hands of men who robbed and plundered the poor Indians. The head of the Indian Department, Hayt, knew no more of Indian affairs than a hog did of cholera.

Mr. BAKER (Ind.) opposed the amendment. If money was given to Indians they would be immediately swindled out of it. He defended Hayt from what he characterized as a vulgar attack of the gentleman from California.

The amendment was rejected.

The Committee then rose without further action.

Mr. BOONE introduced a joint resolution extending, until the 1st of February the time within which the joint committee on the transfer of the Indian Bureau may report. Passed.

Mr. WOOD (N. Y.) asked that the 15th of January be set aside for the consideration of bills reported from the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. WHITE—On what bill?

Mr. WOOD—Not a tariff bill.

Mr. WHITE—That is satisfactory.

On motion of Mr. WHITTHORNE, leave was given the Naval Committee to sit during recess.

The House then adjourned.

* * *

THE OLD WORLD.

Failures of Extensive Iron Firms in England.

Russia Withdraws Her Mission From Cabul.

AFGHANISTAN.

GENERAL BROWNE ON HIS WAY TO JELALABAD.

LAHORE, December 18.—An official dispatch states that General Browne commenced his march to Jelalabad yesterday, which place he hoped to reach on the 26th inst.

A special from Jumrood December 18th, says it has been determined to inflict rigorous punishment upon Zukkur Khels who led the recent attacks on the camp at Ali Musjid. Two thousand two hundred men leave Ali Musjid to-day, Wednesday, to surprise their villages which are ten miles distant. It is anticipated that an example made of these natives will have the effect of pacifying the whole frontier.

GREAT BRITAIN.

HEAVY BUSINESS FAILURE.

LONDON, December 18.—Zubina & Co., iron ore importers, of Cardiff and Newport, have failed in consequence of the stoppage of the tin plate works of Booker & Co., near Swansea, whose bills Zubina & Co. held to a large amount. This failure will considerably increase the liabilities of the West of England and South Wales District Bank.

Advices from Stockholm state that the firm of J. Hirsch has failed, with 3,000,000 crowns liabilities its difficulties having arisen through a fall in the price of iron, and also from unprofitable operations in building and land. The assets are reported sufficient.

The *Times* says the firms which have lately failed are believed to have been kept going by the banks long after they should have gone into liquidation.

A rather bitter feeling prevails in Sweden now. But it is feared the bank managers there have been no wiser than in other parts of Europe, and hold too many securities and too small proportion of capital.

RUSSIAN MISSION WITHDRAWN FROM CABUL.

A St. Petersburg Dispatch says the Russian mission at Cabul has been formally and officially withdrawn.

The Council of the Home Rule League passed a vote of confidence in Dr. Butt. Only one member dissented.

GLADSTONE'S CANDIDACY.

Gladstone has intimated his intention to come forward as a candidate at Midlothian at the next election for the House of Commons.

Welsh, United States Minister, is ill with bronchitis.

SPARKS BY CABLE.

BAYARD TAYLOR continues to improve. He left his bed to-day.

IF Greece and Turkey do not agree upon the frontier question, the Porte proposes to submit the differences to the decision of the European Powers.

THE American Consul in Constantinople will wait some days for the Porte's reply to his call for charges against Romer, and then if he fails to receive an answer, will release Romer.

THE new Italian Cabinet is as follows: Depretis, President of Council, Minister of the Interior and Foreign Affairs; Magliani, Finance; Tanjani, Justice; Gen. Bayde La Roche,, War; Copino, Public Instruction; Majorana Catalabiano, Agriculture.

THE Prussian Chamber of Deputies has adopted a resolution asking the Government to transfer the control of Prussian railways to the Empire as speedily as possible. Maybach, Minister of Commerce, has promised concurrence.

* * *

CINCINNATI.

A Banking House Makes an Assignment.

CINCINNATI, December 18.—Excitement was created in financial circles late this afternoon by a report that the banking house of C. F. Adae & Co. had suspended. The firm has sustained a heavy drain upon deposits for the past year, and as there was apparently no prospect of a change in affairs an assignment was made at a late hour this afternoon. Liabilities are stated at $780,000 of which amount $680,000 is in time certificates and the remainder due on call. Assets are stated nominally at $400,000. All demands were paid over the counter up to quarter past three this afternoon, and the firm had about $8,000 to their credit at the clearing house at the close of business to-day.

A CARD.

The following will appear to-morrow:

"In consequence of the excitement which has been prevalent in business circles for some time, we find it necessary to suspend business, for the present at least. During the past twelve months we have met demands upon us to the amount of $800,000, and we do not feel that in justice to ourselves and our business friends we have the right to persist in attempting further to withstand the pressure which is threatening to come more irresistibly from day to day. We have made an assignment for the benefit of our creditors of all assets to Augustus Bennett and Philip Henry Hartmann, gentlemen, who as we believe command and deserve the entire confidence of the community. They will at once take charge of our affairs, and in a very short time be able to give detailed and trustworthy information upon all subjects in which the public in general and our creditors in particular are interested.

[Signed.] C. F. ADAE & CO.

The creditors of the firm are mostly Germans and are numbered by hundreds. There is great excitement among them to-night.

WASHINGTON.

Speculation on the Wisconsin Senatorship.

Frauds in the Printing of National Bank Notes Coming to Light.

Communication of Secretary Sherman to the Senate on Silver Coin.

CABINET OFFICERS WELL PLEASED WITH THE SITUATION OF AFFAIRS.

WASHINGTON, December 17.—At the Cabinet meeting to-day, there was general congratulation among those present at the peaceable condition of things throughout the entire country. One member of the Cabinet remarked that at no time within his memory was there more harmony and good feeling in all sections than at present. The financial condition was alluded to as thoroughly satisfactory, and the only indication of trouble anywhere was in the Military Department of the Columbia, where Gen. McDowell had some reason to fear Indian hostilities.

The following telegram was read:

SAN FRANCISCO, December 16, 1878.—*To General Sherman, Washington:* The following has just been received from General Howard: "The following from Yakima appears reliable: 'Three Indians were dispatched to Moses from Simons, after the Indian Council of December 1st, ordering him and his horses on the Yakimi reservation. A company is being raised to attack Moses unless he removes thither forthwith. The company is commanded by a Captain Simons, acting independently.' I ask early and special attention of the Secretary of War and Secretary of the Interior to General Howard's telegram in connection with the recommendation heretofore made by General Howard with respect to Moses and the reservation asked for on his account. It would seem as if this case admits of no delay and that General Howard's fears are likely to be justified. Besides all this, now comes another cause of disturbance, the unauthorized action of a body of citizens who will be apt to plunge into hostilities forthwith.

"(Signed) McDOWELL."

The subject was referred to the Secretary of the Interior, who will take prompt action in the matter.

SHERMAN ANSWERS BECK'S RESOLUTION.

The Secretary of the Treasury sent to the Senate to-day, a communication in response to the resolution of Mr. Beck, adopted the 3d inst., regarding silver coin. The Secretary transmits a report made to him on the subject by the Treasurer, and adds: "Under existing law either gold coin or standard silver dollars may be used in payment of interest of the public debt. The law does not direct which shall be paid, but leaves this to the discretion of the department, to be exercised upon considerations of public policy and practice of allowing the public creditor option of form and denomination of money in which he shall be paid, has been observed. The manifest object of the act to authorize the coinage of the silver dollar, and restores its legal tender character, when construed in connection with the Resumption act, is, that gold coins and the standard silver dollar shall be maintained at par with each other, and this object can best be obtained by paying out such coin as may subserve the convenience of a person to be paid, and not to force upon him either form of money.

"Any other course would discriminate against the standard silver dollar, and tend to its depreciation. Treasurer Gilfillan, in his report, says no distinction has ever been made between gold and silver moneys in the Treasurer's general coin account. Total receipts of standard silver dollars from the 1st of July to November 30th, were 5,178,345; 1,500,000 being on customs.

"These figures do not cover the silver certificates. The Treasurer has exchanged the standard silver dollars with the public for gold coin to the amount of $1,534,785. Coin interest paid the current fiscal year amounts to $39,345,224. Silver coins received the current fiscal year have not been specifically applied to the payment of interest upon bonds and notes of the United States, except so far as the fractional silver received has been used in disbursements for coin interest in making payments of fractional parts of a dollar."

GREAT IRREGULARITIES IN THE PRINTING OF NATIONAL BANK NOTES.

Mr. Glover, Chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department, has sent Mr. Atkins, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, a statement that National bank notes have been printed in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing instead of under the direction of the Comptroller of the Currency, as the law requires, and that the bureau obtained the work on the back of the note by offering to do it for $8 92 a thousand impressions, which was less than the bid of any of the seven bidders. But from the 1st of January to the 1st of July last only about one-sixth of the work was done at this price, the remainder being charged secretly at $14 a thousand for second printing, or green tint, and $20 a thousand for third printing on faces.

Mr. Glover says Congress and the public have been deceived; that the bureau figures are wholly unreliable: that the bureau reports do not make a proper showing of the cost, and that the bank note printing indicates less expenditure and extravagance within the last fiscal year to the extent of over $130,000. The expenditures of the bureau before 1874 are not even known, being mixed with the so-called expense of national loan, and it would take a corps of clerks six months to ascertain the actual state of the account.

THE WISCONSIN SENATORSHIP.

A Wisconsin politician lately arrived says that a recent count of noses in the Wisconsin Legislature by one who knows resulted in the following show of strength for the various candidates for United States Senator: Howe, 21; Keyes, 21; Carpenter, 18; Wasburn, 7; Sawyer, 7; doubtful, 16. It is thought that Mr. Carpenter's lukewarmness, aided by the suspicion that he depends for his election principally upon a coalition of his friends and the Democracy, will cause his name to be dropped before the Legislature meets, when Milwaukee will present the name of another of her citizens, probably Harrison Ludington. It is believed by many that it is impossible for Mr. Keyes to draw any strength from any list except the doubtfuls. Mr. Sawyer's and Mr. Washburn's strength will doubtless concentrate on Senator Howe, as would much of Mr. Carpenter's, were he to withdraw.

THE OUTRAGE IN GERMANY.

The House resolution originated by Representative Brentano, calling for all papers and correspondence between this Government and the Government of the German Empire in reference to the expulsion from the German Empire of Julius Baumer, a naturalized citizen of the United States, a resident of Chicago, while on a visit to his parents at Munster, in violation of the treaty of 1828. The Imperial Minister of Foreign Affairs, in answer to the letter of Minister Bayard Taylor, defends the action of his Government in the case and says he cannot recognize an obligation to replace damages incurred as alleged by Baumer through the action of the Royal Government at Munster.

SENATOR THURMAN ILL.

WASHINGTON, December 18.—Senator Thurman is confined to his room by his physician, Dr. Garnet. He suffers from intercostal neuralgia, but with rest will doubtless be well and in his seat again shortly.

STANDARD SILVER DOLLARS.

The House Committee on Banking and Currency to day heard Representative Burchard of Illinois, in advocacy of his bill to prohibit any discrimination by National banks against the standard silver dollar.

Representative Chittenden of the Committee, made an argument in reply.

General Ewing submitted as a substitute for Mr. Burchard's, and all other pending bills relative to the silver dollar, a new measure, embracing three propositions, viz.:

First—That any National bank which discriminates against the standard silver dollar shall be placed in liquidation and have its circulating notes withdrawn by the Government.

Second—To make United States notes and standard silver dollars interchangeable at the Treasury.

Third—To provide for exchange at the mints of standard silver dollars for trade dollars, and the recoinage of the latter into standard dollars, with prohibition against further coinage of trade dollars of the present weight and fineness.

The Committee, without action, adjourned until after the holiday recess.

CURRENT TOPICS.

Among the experts to accompany the Committee on Epidemic Diseases to the South are Dr. N. H. Mussey of Cincinnati, and Dr. R. W. Mitchell of Memphis.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular to the Collectors of the several ports, that they are authorized to cause an inspection to be made of cattle proposed to be shipped to Great Britain, and to give to shippers a certificate that the cattle shipped are free from disease.

The Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the payment of coupon interest on the public debt, falling due January 1st, 1879, without rebate, and in coin or currency, as the claimant may prefer. Registered interest will be paid in like manner as soon as schedules can be prepared.

A call was issued to-day by the Secretary of the Treasury for $10,996,100, being the rest and residue of bonds outstanding, under the act of March 3, 1865, consols of '65 not included in previous calls.

Congressman Williams' condition showed little, if any improvement to-night, and his physicians are not prepared to say that there is any hope whatever of his recovery.

TELEGRAMS IN BRIEF.

The Lake Navigation and Duluth Harbor Improvement Convention opened yesterday at St. Paul, Minnesota, but transacted only preliminary business.

Lawrence Olis Hall, clearing house clerk of the London and San Francisco bank at San Francisco, stole a $13,000 package of greenbacks and absconded as is supposed on the Oceanic for China.

The official statement of the condition of the Savings Banks of Massachusetts will show an aggregate loss of about $27,500,000 in deposits, and a decrease in the number of depositors of nearly 80,000.

Warren S. Waite, a prominent citizen of Toledo, formerly Assistant Postmaster under Captain P. H. Dowling, met with a violent death on Tuesday night. During the night, Mr. Waite left his bed, and proceeding to the third story of his residence climbed out on the roof over which he walked falling to the ground a distance of forty feet receiving injuries from which he soon expired. It is supposed to be a case of somnambulism.

All places of business in Ottawa, Canada, were closed from one to three o'clock Wednesday afternoon out of respect to the memory of the deceased Princess Alice. The cable dispatch orders that court mourning at the Government House be observed until the 10th of January, 1879. His Excellency has issued an order requesting that all classes observe the ceremony of general mourning from the 15th of December inst., up to and including the 5th of January.

* * *

KEHOE EXECUTED.

He Displays Great Coolness and Protests His Innocence.

Sketch of His Career and the Crime for Which He Suffered.

POTTSVILLE, December 18.—Jack Kehoe, the notorious chief of the Mollie Maguires, was hanged here at 10.31 o'clock this morning. There were several hundred people in the jail yard. For many of the men prominent among the sturdy Dutchmen of Schuylkill county, who never cared to witness an execution, had made particular requests that they should be allowed to be present at the final taking off of the murderous King of the Mollies.

HIS LAST NIGHT PEACEFUL.

Kehoe's last night on earth is said to have been peaceful. He retired at 10 o'clock and slept about five hours, and this morning he declared that he never felt better in his life. One of his counsel called on him last night, and in the presence of three persons he asserted that he had never been guilty of any murder, but that he was not surprised to hear that Gomer James who had killed an Irishman, had been murdered.

At seven o'clock and again at 7:30 o'clock, masses were celebrated in his cell, and these were attended by his comely wife and aged father. He bade counsel farewell, and to them he said in emphatic tones that he had never committed a murder in all his life. At nine o'clock both he and his wife partook of a hearty breakfast, and after that he was left alone with his father confessor.

SCENES AT THE GALLOWS.

At twenty minutes past ten o'clock Kehoe, flanked on either side by a priest, walked into the jail yard. In one hand he held a lighted candle, but as he touched the scaffold's steps, the flame, fit representative of his life, flickered and died out. The snow fell upon his bald and hatless head. His fingers were blue, his face was pallid, his eyes sought the ground. Over his shoulders he had a heavy cape, and as the winter winds pierced to his marrow he drew the covering tightly around him, as though he feared that the exposure might impair his health. In the lappel of his coat was a button-hole bouquet, and around his neck was his rosary. He mounted the scaffold unaided and the priests praying aloud followed him. There were no lengthened religious exercises to prolong the man's agony, for the good fathers had concluded the mortuary services in Kehoe's cell. The priests, the moment the fatal trap was reached, drew the condemned man to their breasts, kissing him fervently on the lips, and whispering in his ears their pledges of his salvation, softly withdrew to the foot of the gallows, where, upon their knees, they prayed aloud and earnestly.

DECLARES HIS INNOCENCE.

Kehoe, then from off his shoulders, threw the heavy cloak, looked nervously about him, wringing his blue, bony hands, and, stepping to the front of the platform, said, in calm tones and distinctly, "I am innocent of the murder of Langdon. I did not see the crime committed. Good bye!" He displayed no nervousness when the Sheriff manacled his hands and bound his arms and feet. The noose was placed so tightly around his neck that he was nigh strangled before the trap was sprung, and, raising his head, he gasped for air.

The white cap was placed over his head, and after a painful pause the executioner, whose name no one was permitted to know, and who was concealed behind a hastily erected frame structure, drew the rope. At 10:28 o'clock Kehoe was dangling betwixt heaven and earth.

The body remained stationary several seconds, when several violent convulsive movements of the legs and heavings of the breast ensued, continuing two or three minutes, and showing that death had resulted from strangulation. In nine minutes Kehoe was declared dead, and in eleven minutes he was cut down, and shortly after placed in a coffin, to be taken in a special train to Shenandoah. It will be waked two nights, after which the remains will be buried at Tamaqua, the home of Kehoe's family.

NO CONFESSION.

The morning papers published a statement that Kehoe had made a confession to his attorney yesterday afternoon of all his crimes. This is denied by his counsel, who say Kehoe positively asserted to them he never committed a murder in his life.

AFFECTIONATE PARTINGS ON TUESDAY.

Mrs. Kehoe, accompanied by her six children, arrived here at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, and drove to the prison in a close cab, to bid the last farewell on earth to her husband and their father. The leave-taking was heart-rending in the extreme; husband and wife locked in each other's arms, with their little ones clinging to them and weeping violently. The scene was such as would move the stoutest heart. The profoundest sympathy is expressed in this case for Mrs. Kehoe, who has left nothing undone to set aside the stern decree of justice in her husband's behalf. She has proved a brave woman, a faithful wife and loving mother. Kehoe's father called subsequently to bid his son farewell. He is much broken down in spirits and health, and to the end will believe his son innocent. Mrs. O'Donnell, the mother of Mrs. Kehoe, also called, and together the family of the doomed man, in the presence of a keeper of the prison, clustered around Kehoe, bowed in the deepest grief.

THE CRIME FOR WHICH KEHOE SUFFERED

was the murder of F. W. Langdon, at Audenreid, September 14, 1862. Langdon was a ticket boss at the Honeybrook Colliery, operated by J. B. McClay & Co. He incurred the enmity of the Mollie Maguires, it is alleged, for docking some of the miners belonging to that order. At a political meeting on the night of September 14, 1862, Kehoe and some of his followers made themselves particularly obnoxious and created a disturbance, and singled out Langdon as their victim, to suffer for the wrongs done them. Langdon was followed home, and so terribly beaten with stones and clubs that he died in a few hours. For this murder Kehoe was tried and convicted in the first degree, while his companions, Neal Dougherty and John Campbell, were convicted in the second degree and sentenced to five and nine years respectively in the State prison.

Kehoe was born in 1833 in the city of Wicklow, near Dublin, Ireland. His education was crude, but his shrewdness made amends for many of his shortcomings. After coming to this country he married a Miss O'Donnell, of Mahanoy City, a sister of Charles O'Donnell and Friday O'Donnell, murderers of Sanger and Wren. Friday is now a fugitive, but Charles met his death during the bloody assault known as the Wiggans Patch horror, he receiving fourteen bullets in his body. Kehoe, with his wife, located themselves in Girardville, Schuylkill county, and here they had four children. Kehoe, becoming an active worker in the ranks of the Ancient Order of Hibernians deserted the mine and opened a saloon in Girardville, which he called the Hibernian House, and this at once became the great resort for the Mollies thereabout.

POND'S EXTRACT. — SORE THROAT, QUINSEY, INFLAMED TONSILS AND AIR PASSAGES are promptly cured by the use of POND'S EXTRACT. It never fails. Pamphlet, history and uses, with each bottle, and will be mailed free on application at the Office of Pond's Extract Co., 98 Maiden Lane, New York.

THURMAN AND BAYARD.

Some Points in the Characters of the two men.

"Gath" listened to the following tale about Thurman and prints it, as that is the way he makes his living:

There are two or three points where you were not well informed about Judge Thurman's character. In the first place, he is a thoroughly honest man. It has never crossed the mind of any living person that he compromised himself for a moment in a question of legislation or public influence for money. Jay Gould would be glad to pay him well to let Gould alone in railroad matters. Thurman is honest in act as well as in motive. Even that speech he made on the finances, which seemed strange to many people, is regarded in our State as his honest expression. In the next place, he is a perfectly game man. When he was a young man he would clinch his fist and go into a fight in a minute; and if you push him too hard, he will fight to-day. In the third place, he is a first-rate politician, where his own interests are concerned. None of our public men can attend to their own business with more diligence than old Thurman. He is not very famous for assisting other people; but when it comes to a point of his own campaign, he is around early and late, and knows the whole business. In respect to the two points of courage and candor, Mr. Hendricks is not to be mentioned beside Thurman. As to ability, the difference is no less marked.

Also the following about Bayard:

Among the persons I saw in Washington for a short time was Senator Bayard. He is looking very well and getting many more compliments on the question of his fitness to be President than most candidates receieve after achieving the nomination. He mentioned to me one little circumstance that I had never heard before. It is well known that his grandfather, James A. Bayard, Commissioner to Ghent, obtained his property interest from marrying the daughter of the "Lord of the Manor," as the owner of Bohemia Manor in Maryland used to be called. The manor was founded by Augustine Heermanas or Herman soon after the year 1660, and was composed of eighteen thousand acres of land. After several generations Herman's family grew weak minded or extinct and the person who married the last female of the stock adopted one of his relatives, Bassett, to get the property. Bassett was a Judge and United States Senator from Delaware, and while a law student in his office, the first public Bayard married his daughter, who was the grandmother of Thomas F. Bayard. The ancient house built by Augustine Herrman, nearly two hundred and twenty years ago, was burned down in 1822, and the farm on which it stood is now the property of Richard Bassett Bayard, a gentleman of Baltimore. Senator Bayard said to me: "My father, who is still living, was in that old house the night it burned down. He had been hunting over the adjoining country and was awakened by the cries of the negroes, who alone were in the house with him. The negroes were so much frightened that my father was unable to save any of the contents of the house, and only the window-shutters were preserved. I have heard my father say that he has often seen a large painting in the old house which represented in the full size of life a big gray horse and old Heerman, the founder of the manor, standing beside him; blood was streaming from the horses's nostrils and mouth. That picture was painted by Heerman, who was an artist and designer to commemorate his escape from New York on horseback when the squatters and other enemies were going to put him to death. The old man insisted that he jumped over the walls of a fort with that horse and swam a couple of rivers to get back to his manor."

Spurgeon's Comforts.

[N. Y. World.]

Mr. Spurgeon has writen to Canada that his work at home would not permit him to leave England. When he quits it it is to seek absolute repose and he "could not get that in Canada, for when he sees the eagerness of the people to hear he must preach and to refrain from doing so is a greater strain than to deliver his soul. Hence he could only go to Canada when he felt able to work hard, and that also is the time when he has most desire to be at home." General Neal Dow writes from England that Mr. Spurgeon drinks a quart of strong ale at dinner, and after it a stiff glass of brandy and two cigars, and that he compelled a temperance man whom he was visiting to furnish him in twenty-four hours with four quart bottles of ale, a pint of brandy and a pint of sherry, completing the teatotaller's disgust by remaining on his knees after finishing his prayer to strike a match on the grate and light his cigar.

* * *

THE late Mr. A. T. Stewart sold to a merchant in Alabama a bill of goods amounting to $3,000. The purchaser immediately sold them at a loss upon the first purchase. Afterward Mr. Stewart heard of the transaction and brought suit against his creditor for obtaining goods under false pretences. The Alabamian filed a cross bill against Mr. Stewart for defamation of character, and an Alabama jury gave him a judgment for $25,000. It was appealed to the Supreme Court, but meanwhile Mr. Stewart died. Judge Hilton, however, representing the estate, is seeking to obtain a release of the judgment, and Senator Conkling is arguing the case in the U. S. Supreme Court.

Why, Verily!

Why be an animated tallow-shop when Allan's Anti-Fat is a safe and sure remedy for obesity, or corpulence, and will reduce the most ill-proportioned form to a graceful outline within a few weeks. It contains no ingredient's that can possibly prove deleterious to the system. A well-known chemist after examining its constituents and the method of its preparation, gives it his unqualified endorsement as a remedy that "cannot but act favorably upon the system and is well calculated to attain the object for which it is intended."

BALTIMORE, Md., July 7th, 1878.

PROPR'S ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT, Buffalo, N. Y:—*Dear Sirs*—I have taken two bottles of Allan's Anti Fat and it has reduced me eight pounds.

Very respectfully, MRS. I. R. COLES.

A Chill for Blaine.

[From the New York Times, December 13.]

From every point of view, no mistake can be more serious than an attempt to legislate on the assumption that the condition of affairs revealed at the South can be easily corrected, and that either the country or the Republican party is ready for any remedial measure that may be proposed. Let there be an indication of an eager desire to use for partisan purposes at the North the oppression, terrorism and fraud with which the Southern Democrats are chargeable, and the Republican party will lose support with which it cannot well afford to dispense.

The Tidy Housewife.

The careful, tidy housewife, when she is giving her house its spring cleaning, should bear in mind that the dear inmates of her house are more precious than houses, and that their systems need cleansing by purifying the blood regulating the stomach and bowels to prevent and cure the diseases arising from spring malaria and miasma, and she should know that there is nothing that will do it so perfectly and surely as Hop Bitters, the purest and best of all medicines. See other column. de21:2w

A Practical Present.

Useful and ornamental presents can be purchased at the furniture establishment of James Milliken & Co., 89 Smithfied street. Among his fine line of articles may be named fancy blacking cases, brackets and card tables, easy rockers, wall protectors and towel racks, etc., etc. Call and see the articles.

PROPOSED FUSION.

The National County and City Committees.

The National County Committee held a meeting on Saturday evening, Mr. A. C. Robertson in the chair, when a lively discussion was had over the action by the recent conference of National leaders at Washington. The Washington Convention elected officers and adopted rules for the government of miner Conventions to all of which the Pittsburgh Nationals object. The latter claim that all the authority these leaders had was to consult over the political situation. A motion was made condemning the action of David Kirk, who represented this county in the Convention, but it was subsequently withdrawn and Mr. Kirk will be asked to explain at a meeting to be held next Saturday night.

The County Committee then adjourned and the City Committee was called to order. Mr. M. J. Sullivan of the Thirty-third ward, was elected Chairman in place of Mr. McCabe resigned, and Homer McGaw was elected permanent Secretary. A lengthy discussion was had over a resolution calling for the appointment of a sub-committee of five to confer with a similar subcommittee from the Democratic City Committee for the purpose of forming a coalition for the Councilmanic election next February. The resolution was adopted without a dissenting vote and Messrs. A. C. Robertson, Wm. Reardon, John Becker, C. Dallzell and Homer McGaw were appointed.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure for consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for using, in German, French or English. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y. ju29:eow:W

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MANUFACTURERS OF THE

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For Heating Dwellings, Churches, &c.

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The Cheapest and Best and Most Popular Range in the Market. Also Manufacturers of the

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PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES.

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Fine Grate Fronts and Fenders.
Lifting Shaker Grate, Old's Patent.
Agitating Grates, Larkins' Patent.
Marbleized Cast Iron Mantels.

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Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
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MALLEABLE IRON BOOT AND SHOE SOLE PROTECTOR,

For use in Rolling Mills, Glass Houses, Coal Mines and by Farmers.
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SURE REMEDY for BALDNESS Prescription Free to any person who will agree to pay $1 when a new growth of Hair, Whiskers or Mustaches is actually produced. SANDERSON & CO., 2 Clinton Place, New York. no2-eow-4t W

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THE GREAT

PAIN DESTROYER AND SPECIFIC FOR INFLAMMATORY DISEASES AND HEMORRHAGES.

Rheumatism. No other known preparation has ever performed such **wonderful cures** of this distressing disease in its various forms. Sufferers who have tried everything else without relief, can rely upon being entirely cured by using **Pond's Extract.**

Neuralgia. All neuralgic pains of the head, stomach or bowels, are speedily cured by the free use of the **Extract.** No other medicine will cure as quickly.

Hemorrhages. For staunching bleeding, either external or internal, it is always reliable, and is used by Physicians of all schools with a certainty of success. For bleeding of the lungs it is invaluable. Our **Nasal** and **Female Syringes** and **Inhalers** are material aids in cases of internal bleeding.

Diphtheria and Sore Throat. Used as a gargle and also applied externally as directed, in the early stages of the disease it will surely control and cure them. Do not delay trying it on appearance of first symptoms of these dangerous diseases.

Catarrh. The **Extract** is the only specific for this prevalent and distressing complaint; quickly relieves cold in the head, &c. Our **Nasal Syringe** is of essential service in these cases.

Sores, Ulcers, Wounds and Bruises. It is healing, cooling and cleansing. The most obstinate cases are healed and cured with astonishing rapidity.

Burns and Scalds. For allaying the heat and pain it is unrivaled, and should be kept in every family, ready for use in case of accidents.

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Piles, Blind, Bleeding or Itching, it is the greatest known remedy; rapidly curing when other medicines have failed.

For Broken Breast. Sore Nipples, Ague in Breast. The **Extract** is cleanly and efficacious, and mothers who have once used it will never be without it.

Female Complaints. No physician need be called in for the majority of female diseases if the **Extract** is used. The pamphlet which accompanies each bottle gives full directions how it should be applied. Any one can use it without fear of harm.

CAUTION.

POND'S EXTRACT Has been imitated. The genuine article has the words "POND'S EXTRACT" blown in the glass, and Company's trade mark on surrounding wrapper. It is never sold in bulk. None other is genuine. Always insist on having POND'S EXTRACT. Take no other preparation, however much you may be pressed.

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A new and complete Guide to Wedlock, containing Chapters on, A competent Womanhood, Selection of wife, Evidences of Virginity, Temperaments, Sterility, Advice to Bridegroom, Husband and Wife, Prostitution, its causes, Celibacy and Matrimony compared, Congugal duties, Conception, Confinement, Love and Courtship, Impediments to Marriage, Science of Reproduction, Single life considered, Law of Marriage, Law of Divorce, Legal rights of married women, Diseases of Women, their causes and cure, etc., etc.

It is also a "Private Medical Adviser," on diseases, resulting from impure sexual associations, and on self-abuse, (the secret habit of youth,) and its effects on after life causing Nightly Emissions, Loss of Vigor, etc., and making marriage improper or unhappy, giving treatment and many valuable receipts. A book for private and considerate reading that no one of adult age should be without, as ignorance on these subjects is the cause of a great deal of misery. It contains much that is not in any other work, and has 300 pages, with over 100 Plate Engravings, and Woodcuts. Sent sealed for $1. Address: **Dr. Butts' Dispensary,** No. 12 North 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.

PROF. HARRIS' RADICAL CURE FOR SPERMATTORHŒA.

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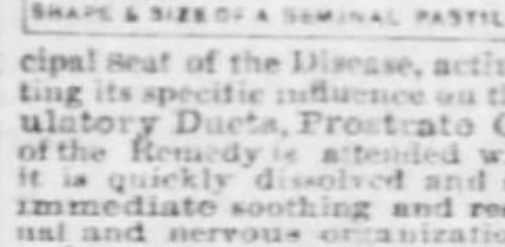

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SHAPE & SIZE OF A SEMINAL PASTILLE

A Valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science, an entirely New and positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure of Seminal Emissions & Impotency by the only true way, viz: Direct Application to the principal seat of the Disease, acting by Absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Seminal Vesicles, Ejaculatory Ducts, Prostrate Gland and Urethra. The use of the Remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, it is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the sexual and nervous organizations wrecked from self-abuse and excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Dimness of Sight, Nervous Debility, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Etc. Etc. and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring perfect Sexual Vigor, where it has been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are too much prescribed in these troubles, and, as many can bear witness to, with but little if any permanent good. There is no Nonsense about this Preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction. During the eight years that it has been in general use, we have thousands of testimonials as to its value, and it is now conceded by the Medical Profession to be the most rational means yet discovered of reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and upon whom quacks prey with their useless nostrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in a neat box, enough to last a month, and sent in a plain wrapper by mail sealed for $3.—Two boxes, (sufficient to effect a permanent cure unless in severe cases), $5.—Three boxes lasting three full months, will stop emissions and restore vigor in the worst cases, $7.—Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX.

Send for a Descriptive Pamphlet giving Anatomical Illustrations, which will convince the most sceptical that they can be restored to perfect manhood, and fitted for the duties of life, same as if never affected. Sent Sealed for stamp to any one. Sold ONLY by the

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Pronounced by the Academy of France that *M. Lefevre has really obtained artificially the true diamond.* The basis of these gems are pure crystals found in the Sierra Nevadas, from whence they are exported to the Lefevre Laboratory in Paris, France, where they are submitted to a chemical and voltaic process, BY WHICH THEIR SURFACES ARE COVERED WITH A COATING OF PURE DIAMONDS, imparting to them all the BRILLIANCY, HARDNESS, and refractive qualities of the natural diamond, and making them as desirable for **Wear, Brilliancy,** and **Beauty,** as the veritable gems themselves. The Ring, Studs, and Ear Drops, as displayed in this announcement, are accurate engravings of SOLID GOLD MOUNTINGS, CONTAINING THE WONDERFUL LEFEVRE DIAMOND, warranted by certificate U. S. Mint assay. **ON RECEIPT OF ONE DOLLAR** we will send free, by REGISTERED MAIL, to any address in America, either article as above represented. Our "Book on Diamonds," with illustrations of artistic Diamond Jewelry in solid (14 k.) gold, mailed free.

I have seen many imitations of diamonds, but never any that could equal the Lefevre Brilliant.—M. ELLROY, Stamford, Conn.

I am in receipt of a pair of the Wonderful Lefevre Ear Drops, for one dollar; to say that I am pleased with them hardly fills the bill, they are simply elegant.—ANDREW MORRIS, Hornellsville, N. Y.

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AT 75c, 85c AND $1,
A choice line of children's oil grain and Turkey Morocco high cut lace shoes, 7 to 10.
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All solid leather oil grain and Turkey Morocco children's button shoes, 7 to 10.
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Very nice Ladies' lasting Slippers.
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Very good Ladies' Leather Shoes and Gaiters.
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First class Ladies' sewed all solid Leather Lace Shoes.
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A special bargain, Ladies' heavy sole genuine Turkey Morocco high cut lace Shoes.
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All styles of Ladies' Kid and Turkey Morocco side lace and button Shoes.
AT $1, $1 15 AND $1 25,
A very nice line of Boys and Youths' Lace and Congress Shoes.
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Good Men's Working Shoes, all solid.
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Very good Gent's Buckle Lace and Congress Plain and Box toe Shoes.
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A splendid line of men's seamless plow and heavy sole lace Shoes.
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The lowest price ever reached, men's heavy and light Kip Boots.
AT ONLY $2 75,
You can buy a first class, all solid leather, fine calf Gent's Boots, every pair warranted.
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41 FIFTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh, are now offering the FINEST line of English and American Shot Guns ever offered in Western Pennsylvania, composed of the following well known makes: James Purdy, W. & C. Scott & Son, E. M. Riley, Parker Pros., Wesley Richards, W. W. Greener, P. Webley & Son, and others.

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FEATHER FILLED GLASS BALLS,
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HUNTING SUITS, GUN CASES,
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Pocket-Books, from 10c to $3; Velvet Bags, with chain, 25c to $2 50; Sleeve Buttons, from 10c per pair to $3 50; Jet and Plated Pins and Eardrops, 25c to $2; Jet Chain and Cross, 30c; Ladies' Silk Handkerchiefs, 12½c to $1 50; Men's Silk Handkerchiefs, 50c to $2; Linen Handkerchiefs, from 5 to 75c; Lace Trimmed Handkerchiefs, 25c to $5; Ladies' Ties, 25c to $1 50; Men's White Shirts, 50c to $1 25; Screw and Collar Buttons, 5c to $1; Men's Suspenders, 25c to $1; Men's Neck Bows, 15 to 75c; Men's Neck Scarfs, 50c to $1; Men's Gloves, 25c to $2 50; Ladies' Gloves, 10c to $2; Boys' Gloves, kid lined, 75c; Children's Hoods, 50c to $1 50; Children's Woolen Sacks, $1 to $3; Slipper Patterns, 50c to $2; Neck Ribbons, 10 to 50c; Merino Half Hose, 15 to 63c; Corsets, 50c to $2; Hair and Clothes Brushes, 20c to $1 50; Florence Mirrors 25c to $1 25; Umbrellas, 50c to $6 50.

MILLINERY—Velvet Trimmed Hat, $1 50; Felt Hats, trimmed, $2 50; Crape Bonnet, $3. Underwear, Hosiery, Notions, Trimmings, Embroideries, selling at prices to suit the times.

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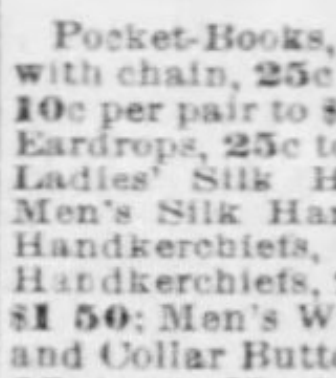
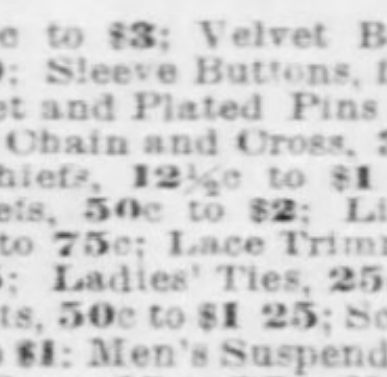


An unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency, and all diseases that follow as a sequence of Self-Abuse; as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other Diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption and a Premature Grave.



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1 Capital Prize	$30,000
1 Capital Prize	10,000
1 Capital Prize	5,000
2 Prizes of $2,500	5,000
5 Prizes of 1,000	5,000
20 Prizes of 500	10,000
100 Prizes of 100	10,000
200 Prizes of 50	10,000
500 Prizes of 20	10,000
1,000 Prizes of 10	10,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES:	
9 Approximation Prizes of $300	2,700
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1,857 Prizes, amounting to	$110,400

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Application for rates to clubs should only be made to the Home Office in New Orleans.

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M. A. DAUPHIN,
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All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and management of GENERALS G. T. BEAUREGARD and JUBAL A. EARLY.
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1879.

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POLITICAL—THE WEEKLY POST will maintain the fundamental principles of Democracy and give to the Democratic organization and candidates a hearty and unflinching support, as the best and in fact only way to secure reform in government and the maintenance of the rights of the people and the States. Hereafter the history of the country promises to be the history of the Democratic party; but a brief time will elapse and the control of the Federal and State governments in all their branches will pass into its hands. THE POST will be a faithful guardian and defender of the honor and integrity of the party in power, as it has been a champion of its principles in the long years of adversity and defeat.

THE NEWS—It will contain the current news of the day from all quarters of the world by mail and telegraph, carefully condensed and edited, including full reports of Congressional and Legislative proceedings, with special dispatches and correspondence from Washington, Harrisburg and other points of interest.

LITERARY MISCELLANY—It will contain choice litery matter, adapted for the amusement and instruction of the home circle.

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AN ENGRAVING

Will be sent to every Subscriber from and after January 1st, 1879, until further notice.

THE

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"The greatest nourishing tonic, appetizer, strengthener and curative on earth—Hop Bitters."

"It is impossible to remain long sick or out of health where Hop Bitters are used."

"Why do Hop Bitters cure so much?" "Because they give good digestion, rich blood and healthy action of all the organs."

"No matter what your feelings or ailment is, Hop Bitters will do you good."

"Remember, Hop Bitters never does harm, but good, always and continually."

"Purify the blood, cleanse the stomach and sweeten the breath with Hop Bitters."

"Quiet nerves and balmy sleep in Hop Bitters."

"No health with inactive liver and urinary organs without Hop Bitters."

Try Hop Cough Cure & Pain Relief.

For sale by all Druggists, and JOS. FLEMING, GEO. A. KELLY & CO. and HARRIS & EWING, Wholesale.

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☞ A CARD.—TO ALL WHO are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City. no25:eod&Wno30-1y

☞ DR. BROWN, NO. 82 SECOND AVENUE, between WOOD and MARKET STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience o over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low and cures certain, or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Disease of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

☞ PRIVATE DISEASES—OFFICE 194 PENN STREET, next door to the St Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, Seminal Weakness, Impotency and all other diseases of the genital organs. A cure warranted or money refunded Has diploma in office, and is a regular physician of 20 years' standing in this city, having cured over 20,000 cases.

Book and circulars 10 cents. Address Dr. W., 194 PENN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

OFFICE HOURS—8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Sundays excepted.

☞ NOTICE.—

Application for a Bank Charter.

This is to give notice that in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act for the incorporation and regulation of Banks of Discount and Deposit," approved May 13 1876, an application will be made for a Charter, or Certificate, of incorporation to be issued to the Banking Association to be known by the name and style of the "Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank," to be located in the borough of Sharpsburg, Allegheny county, State of Pennsylvania, the object of which corporation shall be to transact a banking business in accordance with the provisions of said act of Assembly, the amount of the capital thereof to be sixty thousand dollars. The above application will be made on February 1, A. D. 1879.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK.
oc19:3m:W

MEDICAL.

DR. WHITTIER, NO. 302 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to afford reliable special treatment in all PRIVATE, NERVOUS and URINARY DISEASES. Cures warranted. SPERMATORRHOEA or seminal weakness resulting from SELF-ABUSE or other causes, producing NERVOUS DEBILITY, NIGHT EMISSIONS, DESPONDENCY, DIZZINESS, DIMNESS OF SIGHT, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, WEAKNESS OF MIND AND BODY; also IMPOTENCY, LOSS OF SEXUAL POWER, STERILITY, &c., unfiting the victim for business or marriage, and rendering life miserable, are perfectly cured in shortest time, insuring permanent relief.

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FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

Edmunds' Electoral Bill Passes the Senate by a Vote of 35 to 26.

Johnny Davenport's Official Conduct to be Investigated.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, December 13.—At the expiration of the morning hour, consideration was resumed of the bill in regard to counting the Electoral vote and Mr. BAYARD spoke in its favor. He said there was urgent need now to settle this question, and he held that the present time was especially propitious, because the two Houses of Congress were controlled by different political parties, and a measure which would receive the assent of both Houses would be such a one, as one on this subject should be—a non-partisan measure. This nation needed rest and peace, and not further agitation. The man who would serve his country best would seek to give her rest, to allay confusion and compose strife. The country's worst foe was a fomenter of new discords. He viewed this bill as a measure tending to peace and quiet, tending to restore confidence to the public mind and any man who could vote for it should do so unless some serious Constitutional difficulty stood in the way. He argued that the bill vested no new power in the two houses of Congress, and next referred to the Constitutional powers vested in Congress and in the States. The bill met his favor because it reaffirmed in clear and explicit terms, the power of a State over this subject of appointing electors. It wiped out all pretext of federal supervision over the selection of electors, and confided everything to the State itself. The State had the sole power to execute that act and the voice of the State should be conclusive.

He then referred to duplicate returns from the States, and said we had had, in the unhappy past, a bitter experience in regard to duplicate returns. Nothing of the kind was known until 1872. Previous to that time there had been a spirit of honesty which would stamp with infamy the efforts of any minority attempting to overturn the will of the majority in a State. Those who committed or permitted the commission of fraud would sooner or later perish by fraud. This bill ought to be in the political interests of all parties. Gradually, this country was coming back to acts of reason and justice, and the people were weighing the acts of men and parties. Partisanship might seek to stay this era of good feeling but it would fail. In conclusion, Mr. Bayard referred to the pestilence in the South, and small rivulets of private beneficence on one side and gratitude on the other, had grown into a mighty river of good feeling.

Mr. EATON opposed the bill.

Mr. MERRIMON believed the passage of this bill would be satisfactoy to the people. He believed it to be his high patriotic duty to vote for it without regard to party considerations.

Mr. GARLAND opposed the bill upon constitutional grounds.

Mr. HILL said the troubles which arose during the Presidential count of 1877 were not because we had no law, but because there was a disposition to disobey law. Congress could not settle this matter of counting the electoral vote, and would finally have to appeal to the people, but, unfortunately, the people were almost as badly party-ridden as their leaders. Another objection which he had to the bill was that it allowed ninety days between the election of electors and the time for them to vote for President and Vice President. That would give rise to more peril than now exists. Party spirit not unfrequently dominated all parties in this country to an alarming extent, and he was afraid to allow ninety days for partisans to change the results of elections.

Mr. THURMAN said he would not discuss the bill at this late hour. He would content himself by voting against it and he hoped a vote would be taken soon.

After some further discussion between Messrs. Hoar, Cockrell and Edmunds, the bill was read a third time and passed—Yeas, 35; nays, 26, as follows:

YEAS.

Allison,
Anthony,
Bayard,
Blaine,
Booth,
Burnside,
Cameron, Pa.;
Cameron, Wis.;
Christiancy,
Conkling,
Davis,
Dawes,
Edmunds,
Ferry,
Hamlin,
Hoar,
Howe,
Ingalls,
Kellogg,
Kirkwood,
McMillan,
Matthews,
Merrimon,
Mitchell,
Morgan,
Morrill,
Oglesby,
Paddock,
Patterson,
Plumb,
Rollins,
Saunders,
Teller,
Wadleigh,
Windom—35.

NAYS.

Armstrong,
Bailey,
Beck,
Butler,
Coke,
Davis, Ills.,
Dennis,
Eaton,
Eustis,
Gordon,
Grover,
Harris,
Hereford,
Hill,
Jones, Fla.;
Kernan,
Lamar,
McCreary,
McDonald,
Maxey,
Randolph,
Random,
Thurman,
Voorhees,
Wallace,
Withers—26.

Messrs. Chaffee, McPherson and Conover, who would have voted in the affirmative, were paired with Messrs. Barnum, Johnston and Garland, who would have voted in the negative.

Mr. BLAINE moved to take up the resolution submitted by him the first day of the session in regard to citizens being deprived of their Constitutional rights, so it would be unfinished business on Monday.

Mr. WADLEIGH objected, and said the Senate bill to revise, consolidate and amend the statutes relating to patents had precedence, and he would press its consideration.

Mr. BLAINE said if his resolution was to pass, it was important it be passed before the Holidays.

Mr. WADLEIGH said the resolution would lead to a discussion while the Patent bill would not.

Mr. BLAINE said the Senator (Wadleigh) did not know that that resolution would provoke discussion.

Mr. WADLEIGH moved to adjourn.

Messrs. Blaine, Edmunds and others on the Republican side objected, and called for the yeas and nays.

The motion to adjourn was agreed to—Yeas, 34; nays, 26; Messrs. Booth, Davis (Ill.), Ingalls and Wadleigh voting with the Democrats in the affirmative.

The Senate then adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The resolution looking to the investigation of the official conduct of Mr. J. I. Davenport, United States Supervisor of Election at New York, was adopted without objection, after being amended so as to make the investigation extend to his conduct on the days of registration.

Mr. KENNA, rising to a personal explanation, referred to the sweeping charges made in the public press against members of the Committee on Enrolled Bills for drunkenness at the close of the last session. He denounced such charges as unqualifiedly false, and filed statements of the Speaker and other officers of the House in support of his remarks.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole (Burchard in the chair) on the private calendar.

The first bill on the calendar was a bill for reimbursing the College of William and Mary for property destroyed during the late war.

After considerable discussion, the committee rose without taking any action, after which the House adjourned until to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, December 14.—The Senate bill authorizing the issue of duplicates of registered bonds, stolen from the Manhattan Savings Institution, New York, was passed.

Mr. SPARKS, from the Committe on Appropriations, reported the Indian Appropriation bill which was made the special order for Wednesday next.

Mr. DURHAM, from the same committee, reported the Military Academy Appropriation bill with Senate amendments, which, with a trivial exception were non-concurred in.

Mr. PHILLIPS submitted a resolution reciting late Indian raids in Kansas and Nebraska, and the capture of marauders, and calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information as to why he had not surrendered the guilty and responsible parties of such Indian bands to the authorities of Kansas and Nebraska. Adopted.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill for changing the time for holding District and Circuit Courts in West Virginia Passed.

Consideration was resumed of the bill for the distribution of the Geneva award.

After discussion, the bill was passed over without action, to come up again on Tuesday next.

The Senate bill to regulate Presidential elections was taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the committee on the subject.

The House then adjourned.

PHILADELPHIA.

Huntzinger Arrested for Embezzling $82,000.

PHILADELPHIA, December 14.—George W. Huntzinger, ex-President of the Philadelphia Coal Company, was discharged this morning on a charge of misapplying the moneys of the company, but was immediately taken before a magistrate upon the criminal charge of embezzling $82,000, belonging to the Philadelphia Coal Company, in 1876 and 1877. He was held in $15,000 bail.

A meeting of representatives of lines of railroads centering in Chicago was held on Saturday, at which a Union Depot and Transfer Company was formed with a capital of half a milion dollars, with authority to handle and transfer all freight, build side tracks to all industrial establishments and form connection with any roads that may be built hereafter.

MEDICAL.

FROM THE

HON. THURLOW WEED,

Indorsing Dr. Radway's R. R. R. Remedies, After using them for several years.

NEW YORK, January 4 1877.

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(Signed) THURLOW WEED.
Dr. RADWAY.

R. R. R.

DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA,
CHOLERA MORBUS,
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CURED AND PREVENTED
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RHEUMATISM,
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SORE THROAT,
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RELIEVED IN A FEW MINUTES
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Bowel Complaints.

Looseness, Diarrhoea, Cholera Morbus or painful discharges from the bowels are stopped in fifteen or twenty minutes by taking Radway's Ready Relief. No congestion or inflammation, no weakness or lassitude, will follow the use of the R. R. Relief.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S Ready Relief

CURES THE WORST PAINS IN

From One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

AFTER READING THIS ADVERTISEMENT NEED ONE SUFFER WITH PAIN.

Radway's
Ready Relief
IS A
CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS THE

Only Pain Remedy

That instantly stops the most excruciating pain, allays inflammation and cures congestion, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

In from One to Twenty Minutes,

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous Neuralgic or prostrated with disease may suffer,

Radway's Ready Relief

WILL

AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cold, Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, Frost Bites.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will, in a few minutes, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomache, Heart-burn, Sick Headache, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

Fever and Ague cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure fever and ague and all other malarious, bilious, scarlet, typhoid, yellow and other fevers (aided by Radway's Pills) so quick as Radway's Ready Relief. Fifty cents per bottle.

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SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

For the Cure of Chronic Disease. Scrofula or Syphilitic, Hereditary or Contagious, be it seated in the Lungs or Stomach, Skin or Bones, Flesh or Nerves, Corrupting the Solids and Vitiating the Fluids.

Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula, Glandular Swelling, Hacking Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, Syphilitic Complaints, Bleeding of the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Water Brash, Tic Doloreaux, White Swellings, Tumors, Ulcers, Skin and Hip Diseases, Mercurial Diseases, Female Complaints, Gout, Dropsy, Salt Rheum, Bronchitis, Consumption.

Liver Complaint, &c.

Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excell all remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional and Skin Diseases, but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney and Bladder Complaints,

Urinary and Womb Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance and white bone dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the small of the back and along the loins. Sold by druggists. PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

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BY DR. RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

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Regulating Pills

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. Radway's Pills for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the internal viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, mineral or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms, resulting from disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinkings or Flutterings in the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all of the above named disorders. Price 25 cents per box. Sold by druggist.

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Information worth thousands will be sent you.
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THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The Blaine Debate in the Senate on Wednesday.

How the Senators Looked and Acted on a Field Day.

The Text of the Anti-Discrimination Railroad Bill.

[Special Correspondence of The Pittsburgh Post.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 11, 1878.—Blaine's show in the Senate promised to be good. The morning was bright, the air refreshing. At ten o'clock the wide pavements of Pennsylvania avenue were black with people moving towards the Capitol. The galleries were packed. The Senators had put on their Sunday clothes—if they discriminate in that little matter; they were spruced up, and almost every one of them brought in a friend or two on the floor. Wallace brought in Morgan R. Wise and a Mr. Morris of Greene. Many of the members of the House were on the floor. Considerable time was consumed in the reading of the Journal and in the presentation of petitions. Henry Ward Beecher and wife were in the gallery along with Mayor Stokley of Philadelphia.

SOME PERSONAL SKETCHES.

The Senators seem busy writing letters. Conkling is in his seat figuring on some kind of a yellow scrap book. Hipple Mitchell sits in front of him with a pile of papers tied with red tape. They look very official. He writes and sands his paper with the old-fashioned tin sand box. Mitchell is not an old-fashioned looking man, however.

The first piece of business reached is the Electoral bill of Edmunds. Bayard rises and in a mild way hopes the Senator from Vermont will not press this important measure to-day, but to pass it informally, as he (Bayard) is not quite sure but that he wants to submit some remarks on it. How mild he is in debate, yet how his language cuts when it is all followed up next day in the *Record*. Bayard sits along side of McCreery of Kentucky, a big, fat, eloquent, old fellow. They consult frequently. Thurman sits next to McCreery. Ben Hill and Evans of South Carolina come in. Evans has a face and head like the pictures of Shakspeare. He was elected to the next Congress by a majority of 31,000. What a good district that would be for the Democrats to have along side of some close district; wouldn't we try our hand at a gerrymander?

John Patterson writes busily. Old Hannibal Hamlin, with long pen cross-wise in his mouth and his folded arms leaning on his desk, presents a comical picture. All the chairs, and they are elegant ones, are brought from the Committee rooms and ranged in front of the first row of seats. Page boys and clerks begin to hurry across the floor. The doors leading into the galleries are packed full of a peeping crowd. It is one o'clock and yet the droning voice of the reading clerk keeps on. In a few minutes Hamlin rises and asks that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the Southern intimidation resolutions "on which my colleague (bowing and pointing to Blaine) is ready to speak."

A row of vacant seats in the members' gallery which had up to that moment been kept vacant was now filled up by Webb Hayes who accompanied several ladies, one of them Mrs. Tiner, the others some female Buckeyes from the lucky "land o' the lea'l." Secretary of State Evarts comes in to the diplomatic gallery accompanied by two ladies dressed in solemn black, one of them his daughter, and in a few minutes

BLAINE BEGINS.

When a military company are called on to dress up or face about and perform the motion quickly, it would represent to you the manner in which the Senators on their chairs all turn and face Blaine. They pay strict attention with the single exception of Conkling, who writes away in his yellow scrap book as if nothing extraordinary was going on about him. That is certainly a piece of affectation. His secretary pops in and out and Conkling talks to him. This is within three seats of where Blaine is talking. The floor of the Senate is now more crowded than I have ever seen it. The Democrats all look serious but Beck, who twists his eye glasses in his fingers and laughs. Thurman claps his hands for a page; all else is attention. You could hear a pin drop as Blaine reads his speech from a little book about three inches square which his big hands almost cover. This then is the opening of the campaign of 1880. Blaine so intends it. Conkling writes on his yellow scrap-book. Blaine forces the fight and talks to-day to forty millions of people. Conkling scribbles in his yellow scrap-book. Blaine thunders now the big tribune. Conkling scribbles on his yellow scrap-book. Blaine has now seated himself amidst the applause of both Senators and the galleries. Conkling scribbles in his yellow scrap-book.

A GRAND OLD SENATOR.

Thurman rises and sends an amendment to the desk, and without note or book replies. What a noble old fellow he is. I feel that it takes a giant to reply to Blaine. Here is the giant. His words fill welcome ears on the Democratic side. He brought the applause the first five minutes. "This resolution," said he, "is nothing but a string on which to hang political speeches against an almost defenseless people." What a grand old defender he is; how I wish everybody could hear him. Lord how he thunders it at them. "Property and intelligence will assert their supremacy. It is not necessary to divide the people on a color line. This is the first note sounded to the people of the North that they must retrace their steps and undo what they have done for the colored man," says Thurman.

Bayard sits holding down his head, whilst Thurman talks. "The great danger," said Thurman, "is that the longest purse will carry the election. Let the Senator from Maine direct his attention to the flood gates of corruption which threaten to turn Republican form of government into a Plutocracy instead of a goverement for the people."

He seats himself and Blaine rises. They tilt about the point as to property and intelligence ruling in the South. Thurman bounces back and said he did not say in the South alone, but all over the country. Blaine wanted to pin him down to locality, but old daddy didn't propose to be tacked down wrong side up.

LAMAR OF MISSISSIPPI.

Then Lamar of Mississippi, rises. The military order of about face was again imitated in the sudden turn in which the audience faced the eloquent Senator from the South.

Blaine don't fear Lamar. He can trip him up. Lamar takes a different tack on him and points to the influence New England has in the Senate. Three millions of people in New England having twelve Senators, whilst four millions in Pennsylvania or five in New York, had but two. "Let the Senator from Maine take care how he touches the fire which may liquefy the very foundations of those States which are now rearing their heads so high." That was Lamar's closing sentence.

DISFRANCHISEMENT OF COLORED VOTE

Blaine is hard to beat. Thurman is the only man I have heard who can grapple with him. Conkling as a popular leader is nowhere beside Blaine. Blaine is the most dangerous man in the country. His speech to-day pointed to a disfranchisement of the entire colored vote.

Thurman told him that he had been warned of that. With a disfranchised colored vote, and a loss of representation in the south as a consequence thereof, the solid North could get away with the solid South all the time. Negro disfranchisement is what it means.

[Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Post.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 12, 1878—After a storm comes a calm. The excitement of the last two days on Blaine's resolutions is all that was talked about to-day.

THE LABOR COMMITTEE.

The Labor Committee, of which Thompson of Butler, was the originator, met this morning and had before them Edward Atkinson, who for twenty-five years has been one of the leading manufacturers and writers on the subject of American industry in Massachusetts. Mr. Hewitt told me Atkinson was a wonderful man in his line; that he had contributed the best articles to the leading Reviews, and was looked upon as the leader of the advance on all questions pertaining to the policy and theory of trade and manufacture. I give you a few jottings taken down when the committee was in session. Mr. Hewitt said the committe were pressed to favor some scheme to remove the surplus labor of the East to the unoccupied land in the West. Mr. Atkinson said: The demands of war concentrated population in an abnormal condition.

On account of the inventions of the people, no great crops were diminished during the war. Women and children supplied the labor displaced by the men who went to the war.

MUNICIPAL EXTRAVAGANCE CULMINATED IN 1873.

There having been one million of men in the war come back, the building of railroads and other improvements failed to absorb them. The war stimulated production, and the era of extravagant railroad building prevented the collapse from coming sooner.

No one abroad can fully understand the fluid character of our population. It is vastly easier for us to dispose of a concentrated population than for any other country. In Lancashire, England, under the co-operative plan, over eight millions of spindles were collected and run, on a vastly more speculative plan than ever we had in this country. That is over eight-tenths of the whole number of spindles in the United States.

Question by Mr. Hewitt—Is there any method by which one nation could protect itself against the errors of another nation? Is there no way to quarantine them, to fence out hard times?

Question by Mr. Rice—Can our labor be protected against low prices paid in England?

Question by Mr. Thompson—You say the war stimulated the inventions of the country more in one year than previously in fifteen?

Answer—The rude demands of war put aside all the nicer inventions of peace. At the end of the war the peace inventions multiplied.

Mr. Thompson—Would you foster an industry by a prohibitory tariff?

Mr. Atkinson—No, I would let it grow up gradually. Look at the infant manufacture of woolen goods. Our grandfathers were covered with homespun made on a hand spindle; it would have grown from that. Cotton, wool, iron and steel employ 400,000 people out of forty million, but the articles made out of these four articles not protected number thousands. The value of the tariff is over-rated by us all.

Mr. Hewitt—One of the most striking illustrations of protection to my mind is the duty on steel rails. They use to cost $160 per ton. They now sell for $46. You can buy them in England for $25 per ton, and without the protection of $27 per ton that we now have, there would not be a steel mill running in this country. Steel rails, without the tariff, can be laid down in Pittsburgh for $31 per ton.

Mr. Atkinson—There are more people engaged in making stoves and heavy article of iron than in the production of iron itself. There are vastly more people engaged in the manufacture of agricultural implements than there are in the manufacture of iron up to the point of bar iron. They have grown up without protection.

Mr. Hewitt—Do you think Congress has any right to legislate so as to protect the people who are engaged in the manufacture of iron, or of any article, from the folly or mistakes of other countries?

Mr. Atkinson—I am of the opinion that the manufactures of this country would have grown up without the stimulus of protection.

Mr. Hewitt—That which protects steel rails is not a tariff for revenue. A revenue tariff in that particular would not protect

Mr. Thompson then questioned the witness. He asked him if there ever had been a single industry grown up in this country without it was first fostered and protected by the Government.

Mr. Atkinson said there had, and that it was his opinion that the articles made in this country would be made here anyhow, without regard to the tariff:

They had quite a discussion on that point. Thompson of Butler, develops much more strength than I thought was in him, and takes a leading part here.

PERSONAL AND MINOR MATTERS.

In the Senate the Hot Springs investigation was up. Beck and Ben Hill had a little tilt. Beck of Kentucky, is a magnificent looking specimen of a man. Not fine looking and empty-headed, like some handsome men here I know of, but a real manly looking, bold fellow, who always seems to advocate just what you think about right. Thurman did not put in an appearance to-day at all. Conkling finished up his yellow scrap book and went mincing around the Senate like a frozen toed chicken. What sickening affectation he does put on; one wishes either Beck or Blaine would set down on him. Garfield came into the Senate looking around for some one; he found him in a few minutes. It was Blaine. They shook hands eagerly and then stood for quite awhile where all could see them, in the attitude of those two friendly citizens that we see pictured on the State seal of Kentucky, "United we stand; divided we fall." Maybe that was the sentiment they were exchanging at the time. Blaine and Garfield wouldn't make a bad combination for 1880.

ANTI-DISCRIMINATION BILL.

The anti-discrimination bill was laid on the Vice President's desk, and in the regular order of things I heard him refer it to the Committee on Commerce. The brag has gone around that they will kill it in the Senate. Well, a Democratic House has passed it, let a Republican Senate defeat it. The committee to which it went is made up of the following noble Senators: Conkling, Spencer, McMillen, Patterson and Jones of Nevada, Republicans, and Gordon, Dennis, Ransom and Randolph, Democrats. Here is where to put your pressure now, gentlemen. Bring it out of this committee with a favorable recomend, and, as Charley Armstrong says, then you're elected.

The Republicans will lick the anti-Discriminators' bill and Ben Campbell and all his Producers' Union will be howling Republicans nevertheless. But we will have a Democratic Senate soon and then the "whingey pooshies" who can cry with one eye and laugh with the other, can look out.

THE NATIONALS

have opened a headquarters here. Col. Lee Crandall of Alabama, is one of their Secretaries. He told me to-day they had sixteen members of Congress who had signed a paper agreeing to hold a separate caucus and prevent an election by either parties until they are consulted. These sixteen are to meet here on the 22d of February next to arrange things. I guess it is only a bid of the men who are engineering it to get good places on the committees.

JOHNNY DAVENPORT.

Fernando Wood wanted to get in a resolution to-day about Davenport the handy United States officer in New York, but Conger of Michigan, objected after the usual wrangle which takes place when that old Snarleyow—Conger, I mean—gets the floor.

The mails have all been deranged and delayed by the flood. J. C.

CURTIN'S CONTEST.

Election Frauds in Centre and Clearfield Counties.

The Ex-Governor Serves Notice on Yocum and Makes Ninety-two Specifications.

[Philadelphia Times.]

BELLEFONTE, December 10.—Governor Curtin has served notice of his intention to contest the right of Seth H. Yocum to the seat in the Forty-sixth Congress from the Twentieth district of Pennsylvania. This notice covers about seventy pages of "legal cap," closely written, and consists of ninety-two specifications. Illegal votes to the number of four or five hundred are charged to have been polled for Yocum in the county of Centre. In addition to illegal votes having been polled for Yocum, gross frauds are charged and specified in Philipsburg, Benner, College, Ferguson and Liberty which is believed is sufficient to vitiate the entire poll of these districts. Of course a great deal of irregularity and misconduct on the part of election officers is also specified. But as far as this county is concerned the Governor relies upon the illegal votes polled for his opponent and the actual frauds perpetrated in behalf of Yocum. There is enough of this in Centre county alone to reverse Yocum's majority two or three times. Wholesale bribery of voters can also be proven, the evidence of which may prove very troublesome to men heretofore standing high in political and financial circles.

EIGHT HUNDRED ILLEGAL VOTES IN CLEARFIELD.

In Clearfield county about eight hundred illegal and fradulent votes are charged mostly in the boroughs of Curwensville Houtzdale and Osceola, and in Brady, Bradford, Burnside, Decatur, Girard, Graham, Gulick, Goshen, Huston, Morris, Pike, Union and Woodward townships. In some of these districts the grossest frauds were perpetrated. In one township over fifty persons voted for Yocum and the balance of the Republican or Greenback tickets on forged tax receipts. The manufacture and distribution of false and forged tax receipts was carried on systematically all over the county. No one who desired to vote against Curtin lost the opportunity of so doing because of the non-payment of taxes. This fraud was participated in by both Republicans and Greenbackers, although it was under the especial superintendence af William C. Arnold, the chairman of the Republican county committee. Knowing full well the responsibility of newspapers under the libel law, we distinctively and positively charge that this man Arnold, with his own hand, forged more tax receipts, which were voted upon in Clearfield county, than Yocum's majority. Besides manufacturing and distributing these fraudulent tax receipts he in person bribed voters by the score.

HOW VOTING WAS DONE.

In some of the districts in Clearfield county the election officers were not sworn at all; they did not number the ballots as they were voted; they kept and returned no list of voters, and did not seal up and guard the ballot-boxes after the election but left them for a week or more open and exposed. These things, it is true, did not occur generally over the county; they occurred only in a few districts where the illegal and fraudulent voting was the greatest and where the Republicans and Greenbackers combined had the entire election boards. The fraudulent and illegal votes polled for Yocum in Clearfield county and which can be clearly and fully proven, amount to several hundred, and when we remember that his certified majority is only seventy-three the prospect of his retaining his seat very long after Congress meets is not very brilliant.

If Governor Curtin believed that his opponent had received a majority of the legal votes cast, he would not contest his right to the seat even though he knew the contest could be made successful by resorting to technicalities and following the bad precedents made by Republican committees; but being well assured that he received a large majority of all the legal votes cast, he cannot in justice to the thirteen thousand good men and true who supported him permit them to be represented by a man whom they did not choose. The taking of testimony will begin as soon as Yocum serves his answer.

WEDDING BELLS.

Marriage of Miss Scott and Mr. Townsend at Erie.

Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.

ERIE, PA., December 12.—Richard H. Townsend of Philadelphia, and Miss Minnie Scott, daughter of Hon. Wm. L. Scott, was married at the residence of the bride's father, in Erie, this evening. Rev. Mr. Mills of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, performed the ceremonies. The bridesmaids and groomsmen were as follows: Miss Annie Scott and Mr. Chas. H. Townsend, Miss Pauline Townsend, sister of the groom, with Mr. Fred H. Walker of Philadelphia, Miss Frailey of Philadelphia, with Dr. L. M. Ruth of the United States Navy. Messrs. C. H. Strong, Wm. Thompson and Moncure Robinson of Philadelphia, and Eben Brewer of Erie, served as ushers. The affair was very brilliant. The bride was decked in most costly array. The handsome residence of Mr. Scott was brilliantly illuminated and, in short, the wedding was perhaps the most *rechere* ever held in this city. There were two hundred and fifty guests present, among whom were many prominent Philadelphians and Washingtonians. The visiting guests were handsomely entertained yesterday and to-day at the Reed House, by Mr. Scott.

PREVENTION is surely better than cure; and to prevent the diseases of babyhood from attacking your child, use in season Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup, the safest and best remedy for children. All Druggists sell it.

WASHINGTON.

Attorney General Devens to Remain in the Cabinet.

Speculation as to Conklings's Intentions Relative to New York Nominations.

What the Executive Committee of the National Board of Trade Propose to Do.

ATTORNEY GEN. DEVENS NOT TO RETIRE FOR THE PRESENT.

WASHINGTON, December 12.—It can now be positively stated that there is at least no present probability of Attorney General Devens retiring from the Cabinet. The President and other members of the Cabinet consider it of advantage to the Government that no change shall occur at present, and while General Devens has had offered to him the position of First Circuit Judgeship, he will defer his own wishes in regard thereto and remain in his present office.

ARMY REORGANIZATION.

The bill reported by the joint committee on the reorganization of the army provides that general officers shall be reduced to two Major Generals and four Brigadier Generals for permanent organization instead of eleven as at present, but the reduction is to take place by casualties. That the offices of General and Lieutenant General shall cease to exist with the present incumbents; that the Adjutant General's Department and Inspector General's Department be consolidated under one head viz: "the General Staff" composed of one Brigadier General, three Colonels, six Lieutenant Colonels and eight Majors, making a total reduction of six officers; that the Quartermaster's Department be composed of one Brigadier General, two Colonels and eight Majors, in all sixteen, a reduction of 218 officers; that the Subsistence Department be composed of one Brigadier General, one Colonel, two Lieutenant Colonels and field Majors, in all nine officers, a reduction of 17 officers; that the Medical department be composed of one Brigadier General, six Colonels, ten Lieutenant Colonels, 48 Majors and 120 Captains and First Lieutenants, in all 187 officers, making a reduction of 11 officers; that the pay of the department be composed of one Brigadier General, one Colonel, one Lieutenant Colonel, and 25 Majors, in all 28 Majors, making a reduction of 27 officers; that the Ordnance Department be composed of one Brigadier General, five Colonels, four Lieutenant Colonels and eight Majors, in all 15 officers, making a reduction of 49 officers; that the Bureau of Military Justice be composed of one Colonel and two Majors, in all three officers, a reduction of six officers; that the Signal Service remain unchanged; that the office of post chaplain be abolished, but that one regimental chaplain be appointed for each cavalry and infantry regiment, in all 35 officers, making a reduction of 8; that officers of the corps of engineers remain unchanged; that a corps of artillery shall consist of 5 regiments, as at present, with a reduction of 12 in the number of officers; that a corps of cavalry shall consist of 8 regiments, instead of 10, as at present.

The corps of infantry shall consist of 18 regiments instead of 25 as at present, with a reduction of 136 in number of officers; that each regiment line shall consist of 4 battalions, 3 of which are to be officered and manned, but the fourth to remain unofficered and unmanned until especially authorized by Congress; that 3 battalions of each regiment of cavalry shall be manned for the present; that but 2 battalions of each of the regiments of artillery and infantry shall be manned for the present; that company officers of line shall be detailed for service in the Staff Department as nearly as possible in rotation; that promotion shall be made by seniority in the different corps and departments, but that appointments to the rank of Major, the lowest established grade in the Staff Deportment (other than the Medical Department) shall be made from Captains and First Lieutenants of line in the order of merit and service in said departments, but such appointment in the Ordnance Department are to be made only from the artillery; that when it becomes necessary to officer and mann a fourth battalion, the appointment of officers shall be made by seniority in the separate corps, and vacancies in the lowest grade shall be filled by West Point graduates and meritorious soldiers; that the present organization shall not exceed 25,000 enlisted men exclusive of signal soldiers.

Under this bill the number of officers on the executive list will be reduced by 333.

THE ELECTORAL BILL.

WASHINGTON, December 15.—The House Committee on the Electoral Count, at its meeting yesterday, took up and informally considered the bill which passed the Senate on Friday. Representative Southard, Chairman of the committee, says that, while there are some features of the bill which commend it, there are others which make it impossible for the committee to accept it. There are two features, particularly, which the House cannot agree to. One is the provision that each State may provide by law for the trial and determination of any controversy concerning the appointment of electors. The House Committee want the tribunal to settle such oontroversies to be definitely fixed in the bill, and that tribunal, they think, should be the Supreme Court of the State. It would be fraught with danger to permit any State to designate a tribunal, for too much regard would be had to mere political influences. The other objectionable provision is that which makes the decision of the State tribunal final and binding upon the two Houses of Congress. It is not thought that the House will submit to such a measure, even if the committee should report it. Southard will bring the whole subject to the attention of the House immediately after recess, and it is his opinion that the bill will be sent back to the Senate with very material amendments.

JUDGE KELLEY AND THE BANKS.

Judge Kelley, not satisfied with the answer of the Secretary of the Treasury to his inquiry as to the amount of funds of the loan account on deposit in banks not United States depositories, has introduced another resolution asking for a complete statement of such deposits from 187s until now. Mr. Kelley says that the previous resolution shows that on the loan account there were sixty-four million dollars deposited with such National Banks, including Farnstock & Co. and banks having relation to the syndicate, and that that sum was large enough to supply considerable business capital. He said that such practice ought not to be allowed, and that if it is in accordance with law the law should be changed. He thought that the Government risks too much to entrust such vast sums in private hands, practically without security. He intends to call attention to this alleged abuse until he can correct it.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

Captain John Cowdon, the projector of the plan to improve the navigation of the Mississippi river, and to reclaim the low lands from overflow, appeared before the House Committee on Commerce yesterday and explained at length the means by which he proposes to accomplish this work. He also submitted maps and other data, and conclusively demonstrated that by a small expenditure of money the channel of the Mississippi could be greatly improved and millions of acres of lands now worthless could be utilized for agricultural purposes. Without Mr. Cowdon concluding his argument the Committee adjourned until next Tuesday, when the subject will be resumed. The Committee were favorably impressed, and say that they see no obstacles to the carrying out of these comprehensive improvements, which will save an annual outlay of many millions to the Government.

THE WAY THE MONEY GOES.

The House has passed a bill which, if it should become a law, will cost the Government many hundreds of thousands of dollars. It is intended to pay to laborers and others on the public works the difference in compensation for laboring eight or ten hours. It amends the act of June 30, 1872, which provided for the settlement of some of these claims so as to include in said settlement all accounts for services of laborers, workmen and mechanics employed by or on behalf of the Government of the United States between the 19th of May, 1869, and the date when payments were commenced for eight hours' labor without reduction on account of reduction of hours of labor, by act approved on May 18, 1868, when it shall be made to appear that the reduction of the hours of labor was the sole cause of the reduction of the wages. A sufficient sum is appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated to carry out the provisions of this act.

EXECUTIONS POSTPONED.

The Mollies, McDonnell and Sharp, Reprieved.

HARRISBURG, December 14.—The Governor has reprieved James McDonnell and Charles Sharp, Carbon county Mollies, sentenced to be hung on Wednesday next, until January 18, 1879. The reprieves are based upon the following portion of the opinion of Judge Dreher, refusing the motion for the reinstatement of the motion for a new trial.

If these affidavits of Munday, Quinn and McGill had been before the Court in just their present form at the argument of the rule for a new trial, I would have continued the case to afford the defendant opportunity to take the testimony of these witnesses on rule and notice to the Commonwealth, that it might be seen upon a full examination tested of by a cross examination what weight and consideration should be given to their statements, and if the case was in my control I would do so now. The case is, however, beyond the control of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and I know of no way by which the defendant can be afforded an opportunity to be fully heard upon this new evidence than an appeal to the Governor for a respite, so that he can bring his case before the Board of Pardons.

McDonnell and Sharp were convicted of the murder of George K. Smith, in Carbon county, in 1863. After McDonnell's conviction, sentence was withheld in order to use him as a witness against Birgin, who is to be hung at Pottsville next Wednesday. Munday, Quinn and McGill are expected to impeach the testimony of Manus Kull and Kerrigan, both "squealers," upon whose evidence Sharp and McDonnell were convicted.

PREPARING FOR RESUMPTION.

Optional Payments of Checks Under the Resumption Act.

WASHINGTON, December 14.—The Secretary of the Treasury this afternoon issued the following circular of instructions concerning the resumption of specie payments:

The following provision of law and instructions thereunder are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

> AN ACT to provide for the Resumption of Specie Payments.
>
> SECTION 3. And on and after the first day of January, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem in coin the United States legal tender notes then outstanding on their presentation for redemption at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States in the city of New York, in sums of not less than $50.

As the effect of the above section will be to remove any practical difference in the value of coin and notes as a circulating medium, after the first of January next, no distinction between them will be made in keeping, rendering or settling the accounts of public officers involving transactions which occur subsequently to that date.

Matured coupons of the United States and checks issued by the Treasurer of the United States for interest or principal of the public debt by law payable in coin will be paid by the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York upon presentation in coin, or, if the claimant prefers such coupons and checks, will be paid by the said Assistant Treasurer or by any other independent Treasury officer in United States notes.

Such registered interest, payable by law in coin, as is paid on schedules at any other cities than New York, will also be paid the claimant in coin by check on the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York, which checks may be cashed in United States notes, if the holder prefers, or, if the claimant prefers, such interest may be paid to him direct in United States notes by the officer charged with the payment of the schedule.

Any check or draft hereafter drawn in payment of a public obligation by law payable in coin will have that fact noted thereon.

JOHN SHERMAN, Secretary.

CAMERON VS. HAMPTON.

The Truth About the Death of the Ex-Senator's Brother James.

["A Soldier Boy" in the Boston Post.]

The Washington reports contain a statement to the effect that Mr. Simon Cameron publicly accused General Wade Hampton of shooting his brother, Colonel James Cameron, while a prisoner, with his own hand. It is difficult to believe that Mr. Cameron made so absurd a charge in the face of well-known facts. The circumstances of Colonel Cameron's death at the first Bull Run fight were fully brought out in an investigation made by the Committee on the Conduct of the War regarding alleged "rebel barbarities." Col. Cameron's orderly, who was near him at the time, testified that, the regiment being under fire, the Colonel, while giving an order to one of his company officers, was hit by a musket ball and instantly killed, and never spoke after he fell. His body was at once conveyed to the rear by eight soldiers, four of whom were shot while doing so, showing the severity of the fire. It was then placed in an ambulance, which in the ensuing rout was captured by the enemy. There was some testimony, that of Cameron himself among the rest, that the remains of his brother were afterwards treated with some indignity, but that was all. It is worthy of remark that Captain Ricketts, commanding a regular battery, who was wounded and taken prisoner at the same battle, while denouncing several Confederate officers by name for their treatment of him in the strongest terms, said: "Wade Hampton treated me like a kind and generous enemy, giving me two bottles of ale, which he rode some miles to bring." Either Cameron or Hampton are grossly slandered in this Washington report. Which is it?

THE widow of Governor Marcy is living in Paris. Her niece, a beautiful girl, vowed that she wouldn't marry an American, and so became engaged to a French nobleman. The wedding was to have taken place on the 5th instant, but death in the Marcy family led to its postponement.

THE OLD WORLD.

Death of Princess Alice, Daughter of Queen Victoria.

The Situation in Italy Critical—Great Distress in Germany.

ROYAL MOURNING.

DEATH OF PRINCESS ALICE—FIRST DEATH OF THE QUEEN'S CHILDREN.

DARMSTADT, December 14.—The Grand Duchess of Hesse Darmstadt (Princess Alice of England) died at 7:30 o'clock this morning of diphtheria. She was in a state of unconsciousness from 2:30 o'clock until the time of her death.

DARMSTADT, December 15.—As early as Friday morning, physicians recognized that the condition of the Grand Duchess was hopeless, and sent secret messages to that effect to England. Symptoms of suffocation appeared at one o'clock Saturday morning, but were temporarily removed. The Duke was then induced to leave the room, but his mother remained ministering to the Princess until the last. The Grand Ducal Court, and Hesse Darmstadt generally, will go into mourning for twelve weeks.

LONDON, December 14.—The blinds were drawn at Buckingham Palace (the Queen's London residence). St. James' Palace, her Majesty's official residence, and at Marlborough House (the residence of Prince of Wales) in consequence of the death of the Princess Alice.

Dean Stanley left London last evening to spend the anniversary of the Prince Consort's death at Windsor, and remains there, though the memorial service was not held. The Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince Leopold, and the Princess Beatrice are also there with the Queen. All of Her Majesty's Ministers and members of the Government have sent expressions of their sympathy with her Majesty.

Although the death has no political importance, it will greatly affect London Society through its effect upon Queen Victoria. The latter has recently given several intimations of her intent to issue from the seclusion in which she has remained since the death of the Prince Consort, and had even ordered the resumption of theatrical performances at Windsor Castle. The loss of her daughter is likely to plunge her again into the melancholy which has oppressed her for so many years.

THE PRINCESS AND HER FAMILY.

A melancholy interest attaches to the death of the Princess Alice. On the 14th of November it was announced that five of her six children were ill with the diphtheria. Two days later the death was announced of her youngest child, the Princess Maria Victoria Feodore Leopoldine, who was not yet five years old, having been born on May 24, 1874. At the same time, the Grand Duke was announced as suffering from the same disease, and a few days later the Princess Alice herself was taken down with it. Five years ago—in May, 1873—the Princess lost a son, Prince Frederick William, aged two and a half years, under very distressing circumstances. The Princess was playing with this child in one room, while the other children were in the next apartment. An outcry arose amongst them in consequence of some trifling accident, and the Princess, putting down her little son, hastened to see what was the matter. She returned almost immediately to the room she had just left, but only in time to see her boy instantly killed by falling headlong from the window.

The Princess Alice Maud Maria, was born on April 25th. 1843, and was therefore in her thirty-sixth year at the time of her death. She was the second daughter and third child of Queen Victoria, her birth coming next in order after that of the Prince of Wales. She was married on July 1, 1862, to Prince Ludwig (Louis), a nephew of the then Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt. Prince Louis, at the time of the marriage, was the a Captain of the First Regiment of Prussian Guards and Colonel of a regiment of Hussars. Queen Victoria granted him the prefix of "His "Royal Highness," and created him a Knight of the Garter, and Parliament gave the Princess a dowry of $150,000 and an annual allowance of $30,000. On March 22, 1877, Prince Charles, the father of Prince Louis and brother of the reigning Grand Duke of Hesse, died, and when the Grand Duke himself died childless, on June 13, in the same year, Prince Louis became the reigning Grand Duke, and the Princess Alice was thus the first of Queen Victoria's children to ascend a throne. Like all the daughters of the Queen, she was an excellent and accomplished woman, and proved an exemplary wife and mother. She was not the first member of the reigning family of England that became allied to the house of Hesse, an aunt of Queen Victoria—the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of George III—having married the Landgrave of Hesse-Homburg.

Toward the close of 1871, the Prince of Wales, it will be remembered, was so seriously ill with typhoid fever that for weeks his life was despaired of. Prince Leopold, the Queen's youngest son, has also been in poor health for several years past, and his life has frequently been in danger. But the Princess Alice, whose death has occurred on the seventeeth anniversary of that of her lamented father, is the first loss of a child sustained by the Queen. Five of her twenty-six grandchildren, however, have died, the list including Prince Francis Frederick Sigismund, son of the Imperial Prince and Princess of Germany, who died in June, 1866, aged two years; Prince Frederick William, son of the Princess Alice, whose accidental death occurred in May, 1873, at the age of two and a half years; Prince Frederick Christian, son of the Princess Helena and Prince Christian, who died in May, 1876, aged one week; Prince Alexander John Charles Albert, son of the Prince and Princess of Wales, who died in April, 1871, aged one day; and the Princess Marie, daughter of the Princess Alice, whose death took place on the 16th of last month

A GENERAL REVIEW.

BRIEF STATEMENT OF THE SITUATION IN SEVERAL COUNTRIES.

LONDON, December 14.—The week closes amid an excited and somewhat gloomy state of public feeling. While official dispatches respecting the army in Afghanistan continue to be favorable, private dispatches from Bombay and Calcutta report that disquieting rumors have reached there from the front. Some of these rumors—known as "Bazaar news," which comes wholly through native channels, and is often false—are exaggerated; others of them are based on statements made in private letters from officers and men. The course of the Viceroy in preventing the sending of dispatches from the front by newspaper correspondents, save those which are approved by him, is severely denounced. It is feared that not only is the army suffering very much from disease, but that there are military reasons for suspending a further advance for some time to come.

The wish of the Queen and all the members of the Royal family is that the body of Princess Alice should brought to England and buried either in St. George's Chapel, at Windsor Castle, or with her father, in the magnificent mausoleum erected over his remains. Telegrams of condolence from all the crowned heads and dignitaries of Europe are arriving for the Queen, but Her Majesty is so prostrate in her grief that she cannot reply to any of them.

ITALY.

In Italy the situation is considered to be extremely critical. The peculiar feature of the situation is that several groups do not appear to place any confidence in each other, and the formation of the homogeneous Cabinet seems almost impossible. The resignation of the Ministry was not by any means unexpected, but Signor Cobrili, whose wounds still cause him some annoyance, does not feel confident of his ability to gather around him a ministry with whom he can work, and who will command a majority in the Chambers. At the Vatican it is said the embarrassment of the Government is regarded with keen interest. It is believed that if general elections were now to be ordered, and the Catholics changed their policy of abstention for one of active participation in the contest, the new Chambers would contain a very large Conservative and Catholic majority.

GERMANY.

Both private letters and press dispatches from Germany concur in describing the evil effects of the carrying out of the repressive measures of the Government. Business is very dull, the usual festivities heralding the approach of the holiday season being either neglected or altogether omitted. Suffering among the poor is great.

TURKEY.

Affairs in Turkey remain without material change. There are vague and somewhat contradictory reports concerning the policy of the new Cabinet, but among the best informed and least prejudiced circles it is generally thought that the change has been for the better.

LORD INCHIQUIN who moved the address in the House of Lords at the opening of Parliament, is, according to the London *World*, "the nephew of that William Smith O'Brien who only thirty years ago was, in Her Majesty's name, sentenced as a traitor to be hung, drawn and quartered, and who was sent into exile for revolting against the Sovereign whose 'gracious message' the rebel's nephew will be oratorically grateful for."

IF George P. Marsh holds out until next March he will have served the country as Minister to Italy seventeen years, and will have drawn for his services $204,000.

THE GENUINE
DR. C. McLANE'S
Celebrated American
WORM SPECIFIC
OR
VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,
DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE
will certainly effect a cure.
IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY
in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

The genuine DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper.
—:o:—

DR. C. McLANE'S
LIVER PILLS

are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS.

Insist upon having the genuine Dr. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.
se16:d-MW&RNW-W

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Successors to DUFF & CAMPBELL,
MANUFACTURERS OF
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As we keep in our Warehouse a first-class cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light upward on the shortest notice. We select the best Sheet Glass to fill orders at our warehouse, No. 110 WATER STREET, between Wood and Smithfield. ws&W

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JOHN LUNDY, Proprietor. Rates, per day, $1 50 first floor, $1 25 second floor; rooms, 50c. Open Day and Night. ly3eod W1yd:6m

PERSONAL—JOSEPH REICHERT, Andreas Stoecklin, Balthasar Rahl, Moritz Nathan, G. A. Berg, John Haimer, Daniel Treiss, Fdw. Bartels, John Freilsinger, Frank Rittenauer, J. A. Schenck and Rosine Schaumeyer are requested to call at the office of MAX SCHAMBERG, Consul, &c., 131 Smithfield Street.

FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT OF SECond-hand Boilers in good order, varying from 24 to 48 inches in diameter and from 10 to 28 feet, double flue and cylinder. Boiler Inspector's certificate of test with each boiler. Also a large stock of new boilers on hand. Repairing done promptly at the West Point Boiler Works, No. 128 Water street.
ap4:tf&W R. MUNROE.

$10 TO $25 PER DAY; to Farmers' Sons and other energetic young men to sell an article as STAPLE as COFFEE, to Farmers and others in their own neighborhood. Particulars Free. Address—THE CENTENNIAL CO., St. Louis, Mo. nov18-ly-W

Stammering Cured!
Address, G. WALTER DALE,
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ja8W

A DEED OF BLOOD.

A Terrible Family Tragedy in East Tennessee.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., December 18.—One of the border counties of East Tennessee is known as "Bloody Hancock," from the desperate character of a portion of its population, and it is the task of your correspondent to give the particulars of a tragedy which occurred three days since: It was a

BLOODY TERMINATION

of a family feud, and shows the extremes to which unrestrained passion can attain. J. N. Epperson, the father and husband, disagreed with his wife to such an extent that they separated, he leaving her in possession of their old home. But absence was not to be tamely borne, and last Wednesday Epperson returned, and in a brief space the ill-assorted couple were engaged in a bitter quarrel, proceeding thence to blows. While the husband and wife were fighting, a one-armed son, John Epperson, came in and endeavored to protect his mother from further violence, when his father drew a knife and cut and stabbed him in the arm. During the scuffle, John Epperson obtained possession of the knife, and believing his own life in imminent danger,

STABBED HIS FATHER TO THE HEART,

killing him instantly, thus emulating the example of the parricide, young Walworth.

Some little time after this had happened another son, Thomas Epperson, came home, and seeing the dreadful indications of the crime just committed, his anger arose, and turning to his brother remarked, "I suppose you took father's part?" to which John replied, "No, I took mother's." Thomas thereupon rejoined, "Then I will take father's part," and immediately began firing at John, who retreated into the house, Thomas pursuing. The mother attempted to prevent the latter's entrance; when he raised his parricidal hand, that should have been palsied in the act,

SHOT HIS MOTHER DEAD,

as she stood in the door. Thomas kept on firing at John, but missed him, the bullet, however, penetrating the thigh of another brother, George Epperson, and shattering his sister's knee. The latter's wound is serious, if not mortal, but George's was only through the flesh.

After the commission of the wholesale deed of crime Thomas Epperson fled, and is now a fugitive from justice, with small prospect of his being apprehended in that wild mountain region.

John Epperson, the fellow who killed his father, surrendered to the officers, and was acquitted by the jury of inquest as being justifiable, having acted in self defense.

BLAINE AND RANSOM.

The Maine Senator Foiled in His Great Part of Teaser.

[Special to Baltimore Eagle.]

This tilt between Blaine and Ransom on Monday was the most dramatic scene of the day, for the latter stood calm, self-possessed and dignified, like a sort of huge mastiff ignoring the growls of a terrier. Blaine snapped and barked, trying in all ways to excite his antagonist to some hot reply. He bounded past the intervening chairs, shook his finger in Ransom's face, insinuated cowardice on the part of the South at the time of the electoral count, forgetting he was addressing one who is covered with wounds while he never smelt powder himself and endeavoring to evoke some reference to the code in the Senate. All this Ransom met with perfect dignity. He would not be goaded into recriminations. The Senator acknowledged all when he said the South had done her duty. He and the Senator from Maine were both getting too old to indulge in personal rancor and struggle for personal applause in the Senate. He had endured for seven years these insults to the South and by the grace of God he would endure them no longer. With perfect equanimity he made Blaine eat his insinuating charge of personal cowardice and the latter subsided under ringing applause in the galleries for Ransom. For several moments there was perfect silence. Then Blaine bounced up and renewed his stage business on Lamar only to be told with withering sarcasm that the latter was glad to explain his remark of Wednesday, which was that not only New England but the South and all parts of the country were in the same danger from the demon Blaine was trying to deliver. He warned not only New England but all others to stand by the Constitution and not follow the example set by the Senator from Maine. One by one Blaine's arrows had missed and he sat down with scarcely a dozen of his party friends on his side of the chamber.

A Wise Deacon.

"Deacon Wilder, I want you to tell me how you kept yourself and family so well the past season, when all the rest of us have been sick so much, and have had the doctors running to us so long?"

"Bro. Taylor, the answer is very easy. I used Hop Bitters in time and kept my family well and saved large doctor bills. Three dollars' worth of it kept us all well and able to work all the time, and I will warrant it has cost you and most of the neighbors one to two hundred dollars apiece to keep sick the same time. I guess you'll take my medicine hereafter." See other column. de21:2w

The Sweetest

and richest toned Piano is the Schomaker & Co.'s Gold String Piano.

KNAKE & Co., General Agents,
No. 12 Sixth street.

The Outside of the Head.

It may seem strange that any one should take trouble to say anything about the outside of the head, when the inside is, after all, the most important part. The brains are of more value than any part of the individual man, and it is that particular portion of the human organism which controls and conducts all the actions of life; it manages Cabinets; it controls and directs armies; it wields and shapes the legislation of nations; it arranges and sometimes disarranges the finances of the body politic. But the outside of the head, too, has its share, not only in the comforts but conveniences of life. Almost any fine day, there can be seen promenading Fifth avenue a lady with long flowing locks of hair all her own, which will vie with that of the raven in beauty and lustre. One year ago it was all rough, and could be combed out by the handful. Now it is fixed and permanent, and it is all due to the use of a preparation of recent discovery called "DR. KEYSER'S HAIR FLUID." It is the marvel of all hair tonics, free from brimstone, lead and the usual poisonous ingredients. Dr. Keyser, in his study of the skin and its diseases, has not overlooked the hair, and in the discovery of this beautiful preparation, without grease or hurtful ingredients, has added a valuable compound to every toilet. We suppose all know that the Doctor's office is at No. 240 Penn avenue.

An Elegant Christmas

or New Year's gift. One of Schomaker & Co.'s Upright Pianos. For sale at

KNAKE & Co.'s,
No. 12 Sixth street

The Delightful Sensations

produced by Dr. Quincy A. Scott's absolutely safe anæsthetic have made it immensely popular, and thousands rush to 278 Penn avenue to have their teeth extracted under its influence. A full set of teeth for $8.

Signs of Prosperity Returning.

The increased prosperity of business affairs in New Orleans is shown by the constantly growing demand for tickets in the grand monthly drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, which take place invariably in New Orleans at noon of the second Tuesday of every month. The fairness of these drawings has at length become a certainty in the public mind. Tickets only two dollars. Address M. A. Dauphin, P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, La.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

STOCKS IN PHILADELPHIA.

The following quotations of yesterday's closing board have been furnished us by George I. Whitney, Broker, No. 15 Sixth street:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Penna. R. R.	32⅛	32¼	4,812
Reading	12⅛	12⅜	3,880
Pitts., Titus. & Buf.	4⅞	5	100
Lehigh Valley	34	34¼	218
United Cos. of N. J.	131½	132	....
Central Trans.	42½	42¾	....
Allegheny Val. 7-30s	110	111	....
Pitts., Cin. & St. L.	98¼		....

[By Associated Press.]

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, December 18.—Gold par. Carrying rates ⅛@1½ per cent. Borrowing rates flat at 4 and 1-64 and interest. Governments steady. Railroad bonds firm. State securities were dull except Louisiana consols, which were 3½ per cent. higher.

The stock market was heavy in early dealings and prices declined ¼@1 per cent., but during the afternoon the temper of speculation changed and prices advanced ¼@2 per cent. The principal feature in the market was Rock Island, which advanced from 118⅜ to 120¼, on the announcement that the directors, at their meeting on Friday next will, in addition to declaring their usual quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent., order a scrip dividend of 25 per cent., to be stamped on regular certificates of stock. Investment shares generally were higher and in sympathy with Rock Island. In the general list the largest dealings were in Northwest and St. Paul, which advanced ⅛@1½ per cent. The coal stocks were advanced ½@2 per cent. Later New Jersey Central, which was in brisk demand and sold up from 29⅜ to 31⅜ on improved prospects of the company, owing to its connection with a proposed new line from New York to the west under auspices of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company. The low prices realized at the coal sale to-day created considerable excitement among various members of the board to control, and another vigorous movement will be made for a continuance of the combination.

Transactions aggregated 187,000 shares, of which 13,000 were Erie, 10,000 Lake Shore, 2,000 Wabash, 43,000 Northwest common, 17,000 preferred, 7,000 Rock Island, 10,000 St. Paul common, 8,000 prefered, 52,000 Lackawanna, 6,000 New Jersey Central, 2,000 Delaware & Hudson, 5,000 Morris & Essex, 2,000 Ohios and 1,600 Western Union.

Close—Money closed active at 4@6 per cent., closing at 4@5 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4@6 per cent. Customs receipts, $238,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $243,000. Clearings, $24,500,000. Sterling Exchange—Bankers' bills firm at 483; sight exchange on New York 488.

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coup '81	109¾	New 4½s	104¼
5 20s '65, new	103¾	New 4 per cts	100⅜
5-20s '67	105¾	10-40s	108
5-20s '68	109¼	10-40s coup	108
New 5s	106¼	Currency 6s	119¾

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old.	34¾	Virginia, old	27
Tennessee, new	29¼	Missouri 6s	106½
Virginia, new	26		

STOCKS.

W. U. Tel	94½	C., C., C. & I.	33
Quicksilver	12	N. J. Central	31⅜
Do. pref.	33	Rock Island	119⅞
Pacific Mail	14⅛	St. Paul	34⅝
Mariposa	3⅛	Do. pref.	73
Do. pref.	3½	Wabash	20⅜
dams Ex.	105⅝	Ft. Wayne	100½
Fargo Ex.	96	Terre Haute	1
American Ex.	46⅛	Do. pref.	5
U. S. Express	46	C. & A.	78¼
N. Y. Central	110¾	Do. pref.	101
Erie	19	O. & M.	7¾
Do. pref.	31½	Del. & Lack.	42¾
Harlem	136	A. & P. Tel.	29
Michigan Cent.	69¾	Mo. Pacific	1½
Panama	126	B. & Q.	107⅜
Union Pacific	66¼	H. & St. Joe	13
Lake Shore	69⅝	Do. pref.	34¼
Illinois Central	77¾	Cent. Pacific	108¾
C. & P.	82¼	Union	108¼
N. W. C.	47½	Land Grants	107¾
Do. pref.	75	Sinking Fund	105⅝

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, December 18.—Consols—money 94 5-16; account, 94½; Illinois Central, 79; Pennsylvania Central, 32⅝; Reading, 12½; Erie, 18⅝; preferred, 31; 5-20s of '67, 105⅝; 10-40s, 110¼; new 5s, 108¾; 4½s, 106¾. Spirits petroleum, 10s@11s; refined, 9⅛@9¼s.

PARIS, December 18.—Rentes, 112f 95c.

LIVERPOOL, December 18.—Cotton—moderate demand at 5@5⅝d; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales; American, 8,000 bales.

British Grain Trade.

LONDON, December 17.—The *Mark Lane Express* says: "Little was done the past week. As far as the final sowing of wheat is concerned in this country or the north of France but the appearance of young plant does not occasion much anxiety. Farmers have been unable to thresh under more favorable conditions, and the quality and condition of offerings of home grown grain consequently improved. Despite this fact trade was unusually dull. Millers are not disposed to increase their stocks, but independently of this the commercial atmosphere of the country is clouded by the ruinous state of trade in manufacturing districts and the distrust occasioned by heavy disabilities in financial circles. Shipments from St. Petersburg being now practically ended and California supplies still in the distance, the attention of trade will centre upon the action of the Atlantic States, upon whose judicious management of their large resources the future course of prices in this country will chiefly depend. It must be admitted that independently of possible political contingencies any marked advance in the price of wheat is difficult to foresee, especially as there is so little unemployed capital in the country available for speculation purposes, but on the other hand the probability of a severe winter is a strong ally on the side of holders, which justifies their abstention from pressing sales at this moment and may raise the values a few shillings per quarter at no distant date.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
December 18, 1878.

Business continues very good in the game and poultry line, and all holiday goods. So large are receipts in all kinds of goods that prices do not advance, notwithstanding the enormous sales. All express themselves satisfied, even if the margin of profit is low, as the large sales will make the profits aggregate a fair amount.

Quotations herein given are for wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified, and are prices realized on sales made by leading houses in the various goods quoted. On small sales dealers will charge a light advance on the prices given.

Country Produce.

Apples are in good demand with prices firm. There is not the least change in the butter market. Fresh eggs are still in excellent demand, and scarce. Potatoes are not coming in freely, and the business transacted is limited. There is a good supply of cheese on hand with prices unchanged. The market in dressed hogs is overstocked and prices are very weak.

APPLES—Choice, $1 75@2 00; cooking, $1 25@1 50; small and inferior, 75c@$1 00.

APPLE BUTTER—Per gallon 35@40c.

BEANS—Prime white navy $1 80@1 90; medium $1 60@1 70; mixed $1 40@1 50.

BUTTER—Choice roll in tubs, 15@17c; choice solid, 10@13c; medium grades 6@10c; grease, 3@4c.

CHEESE—Sweitzer, 11@13c; Limberger, 11@12½c; prime Ohio factory, 8½@9c jobbing; 8@8½c, wholesale.

CIDER—Choice $4 00@4 50 per bbl; crab apple $7 00@8 00.

COUNTRY LARD—Per lb., 5@6c.

CRANBERRIES—Jersey, per bushel, $2 00@2 25; do per bbl, $6 00@7 00; Sackett, Bell & Boyle per bbl, $9 00@9 50.

DRESSED HOGS—$2 75@3 00 per cwt.

EGGS—Strictly fresh, 23@24c per dozen, pickled, 16@17c.

HOMINY—$3 10 per bbl.; $3 25@3 35 per bbl. jobbing.

HONEY—California, in 2-lb tin cans, comb, per doz, $3 50; Domestic; in glass caps, 16@18c; strained 10@12c; New York State in neat 25-lb of 12 cases glass cups, per lb. 13@15c; new domestic 15c.

NUTS—Chestnuts $4 00@4 50 per bush; shellbarks, $1 75@2 25.

ONIONS—$1 50 per bbl.

POTATOES—Peerless and Early Rose from store 65@68c; prime peach blows 70@75c. Sweets—Jerseys, $2 50@2 75; Southern $1 50; Baltimores, $1 75@2 00.

POULTRY—Spring chickens 35c per pair; live geese 40c per pair; turkeys, live weight, per lb, 8c. Dressed chickens, per lb, 8@9c; ducks 12c; turkeys 10@12c.

SEEDS—Clover from store $4 00@4 25; timothy $1 30@1 40; mammoth clover seed $4 50@5 00; flax $1 30@1 32.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

The grain market moves in the usual channel. Wheat is improving somewhat owing to receipts falling off, but while prices are firm they have not advanced. Corn is still easy, while oats are firm at our quotations. Firmness still characterizes the flour market.

GRAIN—Following are the latest figures; Wheat—Prime to choice amber and white, 95@98c; medium red winter 93@95c.

Corn—Shelled, prime yellow Pennsylvania 43@44c; high mixed 41@42c; new ear 37@39c. shelled, 35@36c.

Oats—Prime white 26@27c; mixed 25@26c.

Barley—Spring 70@90c; fall 95c@$1 05.

Rye—55@57c ₩ bushel.

FLOUR—Wisconsin $4 50@4 75; Minnesota extra $5 00@5 25; choice amber and white wheat $5 00@5 25; prime red winter do. $4 75@5 00; fancy St. Louis $5 75@7 25; fancy patents $7 25@8 25; rye $3 25@3 75; buckwheat $2 25@2 50 ₩ cwt.

CORNMEAL—55@60c ₩ bushel.

OATMEAL—$4 75 ₩ barrel; $2 50 ₩ keg.

HAY—From wagon, $8 00@10 00 ₩ ton; prime baled, $9 00@10 00.

MILL FEED—Bran, per ton, $11 50@12 00; middlings, coarse, $13 00@14 00; middlings, white, $19 00@20 00; chopped feed, $16 00@18 00; corn meal, per ton, $19 00@20 00.

Groceries and Provisions.

Business in the grocery line is slightly improved owing to the holiday season. Strange to relate there is no improvement in sugars, which remain weak. Provisions unchanged.

GROCERIES—Following are the revised quotations:

Coffees—Fancy Rio, 19c; choice Rio, 18c; prime Rio, 16c; good rio, 14c; ordinary Rio, 13; Java, 25½@27½c.

Roasted Coffees—Rio, in papers, 17@19c; Rio, in bulk, 16@18c; Java, in papers, 28@30c; Java, in bulk, 27@29½c.

Sugars—Standard A, 9½c; Off. A, 8¼c; extra white C, 8¼c; refined yellows, 6¾@7½c; molasses do, 6¼@7c; New Orleans, 6¼@7c; cut loaf, 10½c; crushed, 10c; powdered, 9⅝c; granulated, 9⅛c.

Syrups—Choice maple, flavored, 43c; prime maple, flavored, 40c; choice sugar 46c; prime sugar, 44c; good sugar, 38c; good molasses, 42c; black molasses, 26c; prime, N. O. molasses, 38@40c; good N. O. molasses, 37c.

Teas—Young Hyson, 25c@1 00; Gunpowder, 35@$1 00; Imperial, 30@80c; Japan, 25@75c; Oolong, 28@80c; Souchong, 25@75c.

Spices (whole)—Cloves 45c; allspice 18@20c; cassia 28@32c; nutmegs 90c; pepper 15@16c.

Rice—Choice Carolina 7c; prime 6½c; Rangoon 6⅜c.

Soda—Bi-carb in kegs 3¾@4c; do assorted papers 5½c; do assorted ¼ papers 6c; sol soda in kegs 2c.

Starch—Gloss 6½@8c; corn starch 7½@8¾c.

Candles—Star full weight 12½c; stearine 10½c; mould 10½c.

PROVISIONS—Quotations are as follows: Hams, s. c., 18 to 23 lbs, 7c; hams, 14 to 18 lbs, 7½c; hams, extra, 10 to 14 lbs, 7¾c; shoulders, s. c., 4¾c; breakfast bacon, 6⅜c; dried beef, in sets, 10½c; do. rounds and knuckles, 12½c; do. all flats, 9c; bacon shoulders ₩ lb, 4¼c; B short rib sides, do. 5½c; B clear sides, do. 5¾c; mess pork, new, $8 75; mess pork, old, $8 75 in barrel; lard, p. l. in tierces 6⅜c; do. do. in half bbls., 6⅞c; do. do. in buckets. 7⅜c; refined for summer use in tierces 6⅜c; do. in half barrels, 7½c; do buckets 7⅝c; do in 3-lb pails, 8⅜c; do, 5-lb pails 8½c; do, 10-lb pails, 8¼c. Ham sausage, 7c; pigs feet in kegs, $1 70; do half bbls, $3 40.

Miscellaneous.

BEESWAX—₩ lb, 30@33c.

CANNED GOODS—Green peas, 2 lb cans, ₩ doz, $1 00@1 25; raspberries, do, $1 30; strawberries, do, $1 10@1 25; gooseberries, do, $1 25; pine apples, $1 25@1 50; blackberries, $1 10; peaches, 3 lb cans ₩ doz, $2 15@2 40; tomatoes, do, $1 00@1 10; corn, do, $1 10@1 50. Pickles, bbls, $6 65; half do, $4 00.

FEATHERS—Choice live, in quantity ₩ lb, 50@45c; mixed, 45@45c.

FISH—Ex. No. 1 mess mackerel, ₩ bbl, $33; No. 1 shore mackerel, $20; No. 1 bay mackerel, $18; No. 2 large mackerel, $12; No. 3 large mackerel, $10; No. 3 medium mackerel, $7; No. 3 small mackerel, $5; split Labrador herring, $7 50; split shore do, $7; round shore do, $5; whitefish ₩ half barrel, $4 50; lake trout, $4; lake pickerel, $2@3; lake herring, $2 25; George's codfish, $5; medium do, $4 50; large Grand Bank codfish, $4; medium do, $4; boneless codfish, $5; boneless hake, $3 50; halibut (smoked) ₩ lb, 8c, No. 1 herring ₩ box, 25c; scaled herrings, 30c; smoked bloater herring, $1 00.

HOPS—7@10c ₩ lb for prime '77s.

OILS—Extra lard oil (winter strained), 53@55c; No. 1 do, 51@53c; No. 2 do, 43@45c; natural lubricating, 20c; prepared residuum, $5; common do, $4; sperm signal, 50c; white miners' oil, 55@57c; yellow do, 54@56c. Benzine, 8c. Carbon 8c.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Layer raisins, $1 75 London layers, $2 50; Muscatels, $2 00; mat raisins, $3 60 ₩ mat; Valentia raisins 6½c ₩ lb; Sultanas, 13c. Dates, 7½c ₩ lb. Currants, 4½@5½c. Citron, 20c. Prunes, 6½c. Almonds—Languedoc, 24c; do. shelled, 45c; do Sicily, 40c, do Ivica, 20c. Walnuts—Naples, 12½@17c. Sicily filberts, 14c. Smyrna figs, new, 15c. Brazil nuts, 8c. Maccaroni, 10@20c. Tapioca, 9c. Oranges, ₩ bbl., $8 50@10 00. Lemons—Malaga, $4 00@4 50. Cocoanuts, $5 00@6 00 ₩ 100.

RAGS—Cotton, white, ₩ lb, 4@4½c; cotten, mixed, 1¾c; woolen, ½c.

TALLOW—City, 7c; country, 5½@6½c.

VINEGAR—Prime country per gallon, 10@13c; wine vinegar, 23@24c; city manufactured 10@15c.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.—The latest revised quotations are as follows: Standard brands bright, 47@55c; do. mahogany, 54@55c; do. dark, 40@45c; Louisville navy, 47@55c; Richmond brands, 43@52c; bright cavendish, 54@55c; bright twist, 58@68c; natural leaf, 58@75c; fine cut, 46@75c; cut and dry, 32@44c; granulated smoke, 40@50c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
December 18, 1878.

Crude remains firm with prices still slowly advancing. Refined dull.

CRUDE.

United, 96½@96⅝c; shipments, $1 16⅞.

REFINED.

New York, 8½c; Philadelphia, 8½c Pittsburgh, f. o. b. 8¾@c.

DISPATCHES.

[By Associated Press.]

TITUSVILLE, December 18—Market steady at 95½c bid.

OIL CITY, December 18.—Market firm at 98¼c bid strictly.

PARKERS, December 18.—Market quiet at 97½c divided above bid.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York—DECEMBER 18.—Cotton steady at 8 15-16@9 1-16c; futures firm. Flour quiet; receipts, 16,000 barrels; superfine western and State $3 30@3 70; common to good $3 65@4 00; good to choice $4 05@4 50; white wheat extra $4 55@5 25; extra Ohio $3 75@5 00; St. Louis $3 80@5 75; Minnesota patent process $5 50@8 00. Wheat heavy; receipts, 112,000 bushels; rejected spring 78c; ungraded do 78@93c; No. 3 spring 89@90c; No. 2 Chicago spring 96½c; ungraded red 98c@1 07½; No. 3 $1 01½@1 02½; No. 2 do. $1 07½@1 07¾; No. 1 do $1 08; ungraded amber $1 00@1 08½; No. 2 amber $1 04½@1 05; ungraded white $1 05@1 08½; No. 2 do $1 04½@1 05½; No. 1 do. sales of 11,000 bushels at $1 08@1 08½; extra do., sales 800 bushels at $1 10½. Rye more doing; No. 2 western 58@58½c. Barley more active; No. 2 rowed State 79@80. Corn quiet; receipts, 30,000 bushels; ungraded 46½@48c; No. 3, 44½@45½c; steamer 46c; No. 2, 46½c in store; 48c afloat. Oats dull and unchanged; No. 3 white 32½c; No. 2, 31½c; western mixed 30½c; white western 32@35c. Hops quiet and unchanged. Hay quiet but firm. Coffee quiet but steady. Sugar in moderate demand; refining fair to good 6½@6⅝c. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice steady and in fair demand. Petroleum quiet; United 96⅞@98⅛c; crude 7⅜@8½c; refined 6½c. Tallow steady at 6½@6⅝c. Rosin quiet $1 35@1 40. Turpentine 28c. Leather quiet but firm; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande, light, middle and heavy weights, 20@22½c. Wool dull; domestic fleece 28@42c; pulled 17@35c; unwashed 10@25c. Pork dull. Mess $7 20@7 50. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cutmeats unchanged. Lard—Demand active; prime steam $5 90@5 95. Butter quiet; western 6@27c. Cheese dull; western 2@8½c. Whisky nominally unchanged at $1 09½. Manufactured copper quiet and unchanged; Ingot Lake $15 75@16 00. Pig iron dull and unchanged; Scotch $22 50@24 00; American $15 00@17 00; iron Russia sheeting $10 50@10 75. Nails—cut $2 10@2 15; clinch $4 25@5 25.

Chicago—DECEMBER 18—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady and in fair demand and somewhat easier; No. 2 red winter 89½@90c; No. 2 Chicago spring 82½c cash; 82¾@82⅞c January; 83⅝c February; No. 3 71c; rejected 54c. Corn steady and firm at 31¼c cash, January; 31⅜c February; rejected 28c. Oats dull and drooping; 20c cash; 20⅛c January; 23⅜c May. Rye steady and unchanged. Barley strong and higher for cash, others firm at 99½c cash; 98@99c January; No. 3 51½@58c. Flaxseed, $1 22@1 23. Pork active, firm and higher at $7 72½ cash; $7 72½@7 75 January; $7 87½ February. Lard fairly active and a shade higher at $5 52½@5 55 cash; $5 55@5 57½ January; $5 62½@5 65 February. Bulkmeats firm and unchanged. Dressed hogs dull at $3 00. Whisky steady and unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 15,000 barrels; wheat, 137,000 bushels; corn, 71,000 bushels; oats, 36,000 bushels; rye, 6,500 bushels; barley, 15,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 10,000 barrels; wheat, 114,000 bushels; corn, 21,000 bushels; oats, 17,000 bushels; rye, 2,500 bushels; barley, 19,000 bushels.

Close—Wheat fairly active and a shade higher at 82¾c December; 83c January; 83⅜ February. Corn firm and unchanged. Oats steady and unchanged. Pork, demand active and prices advanced to $7 80@7 82½ January; $7 90@7 92½ February; $8 02½ March. Lard active, firm and higher; $5 60 asked for January; $5 67½ asked for February; $5 75 March

Philadelphia—DECEMBER 18.—Flour steady; superfine $2 00@2 75; extra $3 00@3 50; Minnesota family $4 00@4 50; high grades $5 00@7 50. Rye flour $2 75@3 00. Wheat dull; No. 2 red $1 05¾ bid; $1 06½ asked; amber $1 07; white $1 07@1 09. Corn quiet; yellow 47@48c; mixed old 46½c bid, 47c asked. Oats quiet; white western 31@32c; mixed western 28@29½c. Rye dull; western 50@55c. Provisions steady; mess pork $8 25@8 75. Beef—India mess $19 50@20 00; smoked hams 7½c; pickled 6¼@7½c; green 5c. Lard steady, prime steam not quoted. Butter steady; New York State and Bradford county, Pa., extras 20@21c; Western extra 14@16c. Eggs steady; western 25@26c. Cheese firmer; western 7@8½c. Petroleum quiet; refined 8½c. Receipts—Flour, 28,800 barrels; wheat, 22,000 bushels; corn, 65,000 bushels; rye, 1,500 bushels.

St. Louis—DECEMBER 18.—Flour firmer but slow; XX fall $3 40@3 55, XXX do. $3 80@3 95; family $4 15@4 25; choice $4 30@4 45. Wheat higher but slow; No. 2 red fall 90¾@91c cash; 90½c December; 91@91½c January; 91¾@92½ February; No. 3, 81½c; No. 2 spring 75½c bid. Corn higher but slow; No. 2, 29⅜c cash; 29¾@29⅞c January; 30¼@31c February; 34½c May. Oats higher but inactive; No. 2, 21½@22c cash; 20⅝c bid January; 21c bid February. Rye steady at 43c. Barley dull and unchanged; prime to choice 60@80c; fancy 80@90c. Whisky steady at $1 05. Pork in good demand for job lots; new $7 70@7 75; new $7 25. Lard nominally unchanged at $5 40. Bulkmeats quiet for car lots; loose shoulders $2 50@2 55; clear ribs $3 55@3 60; clear sides $3 65@3 70. Bacon inactive and lower; shoulders $3 87½; clear ribs $4 62½; clear $5 00. Greenmeats dull and nothing doing; $4 62½ asked for 16 lb hams. Receipts—Flour, 2,000 barrels; wheat, 26,000 bushels; corn, 15,000 bushels; oats, 1,000 bushels; rye, 1,000 bushels; barley 2,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 8,000 barrels; wheat, 2,000 bushels; corn, 10,000 bushels; oats, 4,000 bushels; rye, 1,000 bushels; barley, none.

Boston—DECEMBER 18.—Flour dull; superfine western $3 00@3 25; common extras $3 75@4 25; Wisconsin extras $4 00@4 50; Minnesota extras $4 25@5 75; winter wheats, Ohio and Michigan $4 75@5 12½; Illinois and Indiana $5 00@5 50; St. Louis $5 00@6 00; Wisconsin and Minnesota patent process spring wheat $6 50@8 00; winter wheat dull at $7 50. Corn in good demand; new 45@48c; old 50@52c; No. 2 mixed for export firm at 48@48½c f. o. b. Oats firm; No. 1 and extra white 35@38c; No. 2 white 33½@33½c; No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed 31@32½c. Rye 60@62c. Receipts—Flour, 3,400 barrels; corn 17,000 bushels; wheat 800 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 825 barrels.

Milwaukee—DECEMBER 18.—Flour in good demand and unchanged. Wheat firm; opened and advanced ⅛c but closed quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee hard 93c; No. 1 Milwaukee 88c; No. 2 82⅝c; December 82⅝c; January 83c; February 83⅝c; No. 3 70½c; No. 4 60½c; rejected 51½c. Corn steady; No. 2 31c. Oats steady; No. 2 20c. Rye steady; No. 1 42½c. Barley in fair demand; No. 2 spring 84½c; February 87c. Provisions quiet but firm. Pork dull; old $6 75; new $7 90. Lard—Prime steam $5 55. Live hogs easier at $2 60@2 75; dressed hogs easier at $3 05@3 10. Receipts—Flour 7,500 barrels; wheat 184,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour 5,000 barrels; wheat 18,000 bushels.

Cincinnati—DECEMBER 18—Cotton quiet at 8⅝c. Flour firm; family $4 10@5 25. Wheat scarce and firm; red and white 88@96c. Corn quiet and firm at 31½@32c. Oats in good demand at 23½@26c. Rye strong and higher at 52@53c. Barley steady and unchanged. Pork inactive at $7 90@8 00. Lard in fair demand; steam $5 55@5 60. Bulkmeats dull and prices a shade lower at $2 60, $3 37½@3 75. Bacon quiet; shoulders $2 75; short rib scarce, new $4 50; short clear old $4 37½. Whisky dull at $1 05. Butter steady and unchanged. Linseed oil quiet at 60@61c.

Toledo—DECEMBER 18.—Wheat firm; No. 1 white Michigan 93¾; No. 2 do 92c; amber Michigan January 96c asked; 95¾c bid; No. 2 amber 91¾c; No. 2 red winter January 96c asked; 95¾c bid; February 96¾c; No. 3 red 92c. Corn steady; new high mixed 33c; new No. 2, 32¼c. Oats dull; No. 2, 22½c. Receipts—Wheat, 11,000 bushels; corn, 13,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 11,000 bushels; corn, none.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, December 18.—Business continues quiet with package houses and jobbing trade sluggish. Seasonable goods in light demand but buyers seem reluctant to anticipate future wants. Cotton goods quiet at unchanged prices. Prints moving slowly. Clothiers are placing fair orders for light weight fancy cassimeres, worsted coatings and cheviots. Foreign goods quiet.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Pittsburgh.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
WEDNESDAY, December 18, 1878.

CATTLE.

Thursday, Friday and Saturday of last week the market was rather dull in consequence of a large run of through consignments, unfavorable weather and discouraging reports from the New York and Philadelphia markets. Monday, Tuesday and to-day the feeling was little if any better, but this was no disappointment to anybody, as the demand always falls off shortly before the holidays. To-day the market was even duller than yesterday on account of more liberal receipts. The supply consisted largely of the common and medium butchering cattle. We quote at 4@4½c for prime, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs; steers; 3¾@4c for fair, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs, 3¼@3½c for fair, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs, feeders and 2½@3c for 600 to 900 lbs stockers. Bulls and fat cows, 2@3c.

SHEEP.

The market has been more active than for some time past. Thursday, Friday and Saturday sales were quite readily effected, but on Monday, Tuesday and to-day business was somewhat slower and that too at a decline. This may be attributed to the eastern markets, which were well supplied. Prime to extra, 4¼@4½c, fair, 3¾@4c; common, 3@3½c; scalawags, 2¼@2½c; lambs, as to quality, 3¼@4½c.

HOGS.

The favorable weather at the beginning of this week stimulated the demand for hogs and the market was quite active. Philadelphias may be quoted at $2 90@3 05; Yorkers, $2 80@2 85.

Union Stock Yards, Allegheny.

MONDAY, December 15, 1878.

CATTLE.

In point of number the receipts were about the same as last week, and as to quality there was very little difference. While the supply of strictly fine beeves was comparatively light, it was equal to the demand, hence prices were no better than for same kind than last Monday. For common and medium grades the market was dull, with quite a number left over unsold, and prices for these qualities ruled even lower, if anything. The market wound up slower and lower prices were obtained toward the last. Sales were made at $5 25@5 60 for good to prime; $4 50@5 00 for fair to medium; and $3@3 50 for common. Fat cows and bulls, $2 25@3 25, as to quality, and veals 4½@5c. The supply of fresh cows was much larger than usual, footing up some 25 or 30 head, and the market was very dull, most of them having been left unsold. Quotable at $30 to $50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Although there was a much larger stock on sale than last week prices were maintained. Sheep may be quoted in a retail way at 3¼@4½c, and lambs at $1 50 per head up to 5½c per pound. At the close there were but few, if any, remaining unsold.

HOGS.

Market active and prices about the same as last week. Sales were made in a retail way at 2½@3c gross.

Chicago—DECEMBER 18—The *Drovers' Journal* reports:

Hogs—Receipts, 48,000 head; shipments, 3,500 head; market steady; choice heavy $2 75@2 90; light $2 50@2 60; mixed $2 40@2 70. All sold.

Cattle—Receipts, 5,500 head; shipments, 1,200 head; market generally unchanged; shipping $3 40@5 75; feeders and stockers more active and steady at $2 20@2 30; butchers' cows $2 00@2 90; steers $3 00@3 40.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,300 head; shipments, 1,100 head; market firm and active at $2 75@3 60.

Buffalo—DECEMBER 18.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,584 head; market moderately active; prices unchanged.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 6,200 head; Eastern buyers asking a concession of ¼c; fair to good Western sheep at $3 50@3 80; choice to extra $3 95@4 50; Western lambs $4 00@4 35; unsold, 21 cars mostly sheep.

Hogs—Receipts, 7,820 head; fair demand and lower prices; supply equal to the demand; Yorkers $2 75@2 80; mostly at $2 80; heavy grades and fair to good $2 65@2 85; choice $2 95; store pigs $2 55@2 65; best grades disposed of; 32 cars to arrive.

New York, DECEMBER 18.—Beeves—Receipts for two days 4,000 head; common a fraction lower, but readily sold; fair to prime and extra steers active and firm; poor and ordinary steers and oxen and mixed lots 6½@7½c, including 150 Cherokee cattle, less than 1,000 lbs., at 7½c; decent to prime steers 7¾@9½c; extra and fancy 10@11c; outside figures for 2 car loads Illinois steers, 1,750 lbs. About 500 head taken for export, mainly at 8¼@9½c. Shipments yesterday and to-day 2,480 quarters of beef, and 170 live.

Sheep—Receipts for two days, 6,650 head. Market barely steady at 3¾@5¾c; common to extra with a car load of premium wethers, 185 lbs., 7½c; general sales: sheep 4@4¾c; lambs 5@5¼c. Shipments for two days of 700 carcasses.

Swine—Receipts for two days, 15,850 head. Market quiet at $3 00@3 20 per 100 lbs; 15 car loads sold within range.

St. Louis—DECEMBER 18.—Cattle—Easier but not quotably lower; supply is larger but not much doing; a few extra heavy fat steers sold at $4 95; general grades of shipping unchanged; receipts, 1,900 head; shipments, 100 head.

Hogs active but lower; light shipping $2 25@2 40; packing $2 50@2 65; extra heavy $2 75; receipts, 15,400 head, shipments, none.

Sheep firm and unchanged; fair to good $2 75@3 25; choice to fancy $3 50@4 25; receipts, 235 head; shipments, none.

Cincinnati—DECEMBER 18.—Hogs steady and in fair demand common, $2 20@2 45; light, $2 50@2 65; packing, $2 60@2 75; butchers' $2 75@2 80; receipts, 16,515 head; shipments, 765 head.

Watertown—DECEMBER 17.—Cattle—Receipts 1,185 head. Prices improved on best grades; sales choice $7 25@7 50; extra $6 75@7 00; first quality $6 00@6 50; second $5 25@5 75; third $4 25@4 50.

Swine—Western fat swine live $3 50@3 75.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 4,007 head; sales in lots $3 00@3 50; each extra $3 75@5 00 or 3@5c per lb.

WOOL MARKETS.

Boston—DECEMBER 14.—Wool unsettled and holders more anxious to sell. Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XX and above, 34@36c; Michigan, 30@33½c; Wisconsin, 31@32c; Western and New York fleeces, 29@31c; delaine and combing, 34½@41c; unwashed and unmerchantable fleeces, 20@28; total sales of the week $1,303,300.

GILES' LINIMENT IODIDE OF AMMONIA cures Neuralgia, Face Ache, Rheumatism, Gout, Frosted Feet, Chilblains, Sore Throat, Erysipelas, Bruises and Wounds of every nature in man or animal. The remarkable cures this remedy has effected classes it as one of the most important and valuable remedies ever discovered for the cure and relief of pain.

From over-exertion I contracted a pain across my loins. My sufferings were intense. One bottle of Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia cured me.

T. B. McGEE,
Conductor N. Y. and New Haven R. R.

Sold by Joseph Fleming, 84 Market street.

No Matter How Late

in the season, how cold and disagreeable the weather, you can have those unsightly teeth extracted without the least pain, and not catch cold in your gums, if you follow the directions given by Dr. Quincy A. Scott, 278 Penn avenue, third door above Ninth (late Hand) street. He makes the best and cheapest artificial teeth in the city.

Coughs Cured.

A fifty-cent bottle of DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP will cure every cough. 240 Penn avenue.

THERE is a preparation called DR. KEYSER'S HAIR FLUID, which is, without doubt, the finest and most perfect remedy for roughness and falling out of the hair ever made. Made by DR. KEYSER, at his Medical Laboratory, 240 Penn Avenue. Open at night. no1f:eod&W

DIED.

SHERIDAN—On Tuesday, December 17, 1878, at 10:45 P. M., MARCELLA, wife of Michael Sheridan, aged twenty years and eight months

CASKEY—On Thursday, December 12, 1878, at 3:15 A. M., Miss ELIZA J. CASKEY.

SLOAN—On Thursday morning, December 12, 1878, JOHN SLOAN, in the sixtieth year of his age.

CINKORN—December 12, 1878, at 1 o'clock P. M., JACOB CINKORN, aged thirty-three years.

MARTIN—Suddenly at his residence, No. 52 Logan street, Pittsburgh, on Thursday, December 12, 1878, at 1:30 P. M., CHARLES A. MARTIN, aged twenty-seven years.

GLEASON—On Thursday evening, December 12, 1878, at 8 o'clock, ANN, wife of John Gleason, in the thirty-fifth year of her age.

BRAGDON—On Friday morning, December 13, 1878, at 7 o'clock, SELINDA, wife of Rufus Bragdon, in the fifty-ninth year of her age.

McCLURE—On Thursday, December 12, 1878, at 10 o'clock P. M., SARAH T., wife of Samuel McClure, aged thirty-eight years.

RENSHAW—Suddenly, on Wednesday morning, December 11, 1878, JAMES E., son of John A. and Mary A. Renshaw, in the eighteenth year of his age.

HOWELLS—Wednesday, December 11, 1878, at 7:30 A. M., of diphtheria, JULIA M., youngest daughter of W. H. and M. D. Howells, aged two years and eight months.

HOPE—On Saturday evening, December 14, 1878, at 6 o'clock, ELIZA WILSON, wife of R. A. Hope, of Penn Station, P. R. R.

TRAUTMAN—On Sunday morning, December 15, 1878, at 2 o'clock, MARY TRAUTMAN, daughter of Adam Trautman, Sr., deceased.

TAYLOR—On Saturday evening, December 14, 1878, at 6:30 o'clock, MARGRET, wife of Alexander Taylor.

HAGGERTY—On Sunday, December 15, 1878, after a lingering illness, at 8:30 o'clock, MARY ANN HAGGERTY, in the thirtieth year of her age.

HAMILTON—On Monday, December 16, 1878, at 10:30 P. M., JOHN HAMILTON, aged forty-two years.

COCHRAN—At Steubenville, Ohio, Monday, December 16, 1878, JAMES COCHRAN, formerly of James Cochran & Co., 77 Wood street, Pittsburgh, in the forty-ninth year of his age.

ECKERT—On Monday morning, December 16, 1878, at 1 o'clock, JACOB ECKERT, aged fifty-three years.

LOUGHREY—On Monday, December 16, at 1 o'clock P. M., HUGH LOUGHREY.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

To avoid imposition, purchasers of Waltham watches will observe that every genuine watch, whether gold or silver, bears our trade-mark on both case and movement.

Gold cases are stamped "A. W. Co.," and guarantee certificates accompany them. Silver cases are stamped "Am. Watch Co., Waltham, Mass., *Sterling Silver*," and are accompanied by guarantee certificates, signed R. E. Robbins, Treasurer. The name "Waltham" is plainly engraved upon all movements, irrespective of other distinguishing marks.

This caution is rendered necessary by reason of the fact that our cases are frequently separated from our movements and put upon worthless movements of other makers, and vice versa, thus affecting injuriously the performance of the watches and vitiating our guarantee, which is intended to cover only our complete watches wholly made by us. It is necessary also because it is so notorious as to be a public scandal, that there is great fraud in the metal quality of both gold and silver cases as now generally sold. WE HAVE DEMONSTRATED BY FREQUENT ASSAYS THAT MANY GOLD AND SILVER CASES OFFERED IN THE MARKET ARE DEBASED FROM 10 TO 20 PER CENT. FROM THE QUALITY THEY ASSUME TO BE. This is a fraud upon the purchaser, and accounts for the low price at which such cased watches have been sold.

"Eighteen carat" gold, such as the Waltham cases are made of is as nearly pure gold as can be made and be durable. It contains 750-1000 of pure gold, and 250-1000 of alloy.

Sterling Silver (English Govt. standard) contains 925-1000 of pure silver, and 75-1000 of alloy. The Waltham Watches will always be found UP TO THE STANDARD represented.

For AMERICAN WATCH CO.,

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
General Agents,
oc21 MW-n:W2m NEW YORK.

Fleming Bros of PITTSBURGH, PA., are the sole proprietors of the genuine

DR. C. McLANE'S
Liver Pills & Vermifuge.

Buyers should always look for their signature as above; it is on every box or vial of the genuine. The market is full of imitations of the name McLANE, spelled differently, but having same pronunciation.

A GOOD PLAN

Anybody can learn to make money rapidly operating in Stocks, by the "Two Unerring Rules for Success," in Messrs. Lawrence & Co.'s new circular. The combination method, which this firm has made so successful, enables people with large or small means to reap all the benefits of largest capital and best skill. Thousands of orders, in various sums, are pooled into one vast amount, and *co-operated as a mighty whole*, thus securing to each shareholder all the advantages of the largest operator. Immense profits are divided monthly. Any amount from $5 to $5 000, or more, can be used successfully. N. Y. *Baptist Weekly*, September 26th, 1878, says: "By the combination system $15 would make $75, or 5 per cent.; $50 pays $350 or 7 per cent.; $100 makes $1,000, or 10 per cent. on the stock, during the month, according to the market." *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, June 29th: "The combination method of operating stocks is the most successful ever adopted." *New York Independent* September 12th: "The combination system is founded upon correct business principles, and no person need be without an income while it is kept working by Messrs. Lawrence & Co." *Brooklyn Journal*, April 29th: "Our editor made a net profit of $101 25 from $20 in one of Messrs. Lawrence & Co.'s combination." New circular (mailed free) explains everything. Stocks and bonds wanted. Government bonds supplied. Lawrence & Co., Bankers, 57 Exchange Place, N. Y. nov30:6tW-8p

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Over 1,000,000 bottles sold. It is the most popular remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP, HOARSENESS, and all THROAT and LUNG diseases. Has been in use for *half a century*. Doctors recommend it. J. E. Youman, Long P. O., Ill., says: "It saved my two children from the *grave*." A. L. SIMMONS, of Baltimore, Md., also says: "It will cure the worst cough immediately." Take no other! Prices, 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1.00 per bottle. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Prop's, Pittsburgh, Pa. oc16:eod

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and WOMEN to enter upon a Course of Instruction at this Institution to prepare themselves for special positions as Book-keepers, Assistant Book-keepers and other positions where a good business education will be required. Address CORY'S A. B. COLLEGE, Painesville, O. N. B. Only those who are willing to work and make themselves worthy of a situation need apply. de21-eow-6m W

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278 PENN AVENUE,

Received the Centennial Medal and Diploma FOR FINEST DENTAL WORK.

SPECIALTIES.
PAINLESS EXTRACTIONS.
PAINLESS FILLING.
FINEST WORK.
LOWEST PRICES.

A full set of Teeth for $8, warranted better than any made elsewhere for $10. se9:d&W

OLD TEA HOUSE.

TEAS, A SPECIALTY.

EXTRA HOLIDAY CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST! DECEMBER, 1878.

FANCY GOODS FOR Holiday Presents

CHINESE KIOTO TEA SETS,
Comprising Creamer, Sugar Bowl, Tea Pot, two Cups and Saucers.
JAPANESE FANS,
All Sizes and Styles.
PORCELAIN TEA POTS.
(Transparent)
JAPANESE UMBRELLAS.
All Sizes and Styles.
CREPE PICTURES.
JAPANESE SCROLL PICTURES
On Finest Silk.
JAPANESE PANEL PICTURES.
Figures and Scenery.
JAPANESE DOLLS.
Assorted Sizes.
REAL ORIENTAL VASES,
Colgate & Co.'s FANCY CHRISTMAS TOILET BOXES.

SEASONABLE GROCERIES!

Finest New Dehesa Raisins, in ¼ boxes and by the pound.
Finest New London Layer Raisins, in ¼ boxes and by the pound.
Finest New Muscatel Raisins.
Finest New Sultana Raisins.
Italian Prunelles.
African Dates.
Layer Figs.
French Imperial Prunes.
Gordon & Dilworth's Mince Meat, in quart and ½ gallon glass jars.
Atmore's Standard Mince Meat, in pails, 5 lbs, 10 lbs and 18 lbs.
Chinese Ginger.
Scotch Marmalades and Jams.
Crosse & Blackwell's Pickles, Sauces, and Potted Meats.
Crosse & Blackwell's Plum Pudding.
Finest New Seedless Raisins.
Finest New Valencia Raisins.
Best Zante Currants.
New Leghorn Citron.
New Candied Lemon Peel.
New Candied Orange Peel.
French Vegetables.
French Fruits, in glass.
Oneida Community Fruit, in tin and glass.
Oneida Community Pickled Fruit, in glass only.
Oneida Community Vegetables.
Oneida Community Jams and Jellies.
Brandied Fruits, in glass.
California Fruits.
Gordon & Dilworth's Preserves, in glass.
Peek, Frean & Co.'s London Biscuits.
New Imported Nuts, Full Assortment.
Truffles, in tin and glass.

COLMAN'S PURE SPICES, Imported, A Full Assortment.

HUCKINS' CELEBRATED SOUPS

Tomato. Ox Tail. Pea. Vermicelli. Green Turtle. Mock Turtle. Chicken. Consomme. Julienne. Macaroni. Terrapin. Beef. Soup and Bouilli. Mulligatawny.

HUCKINS' SANDWICH MEATS

Potted Ham. Tongue. Chicken. Turkey.

What One Dollar Will Buy!

MINCE MEAT.

Atmore's Standard, 5 lb pail	$ 67
Atmore's Standard, 10 lb pail	1 20
Atmore's Standard, 18 lb pail	2 00
Gordon & Dilworth's Extra Fancy, in glass, quarts and half gallons.	
2 Jars Gotham Mince Meat	1 00

DRIED FRUITS, &c.

17 lbs New Currants	1 00
13 lbs New Valencia Raisins	1 00
12 lbs New Turkey Prunes	1 00
9 lbs New French Prunes	1 00
7 lbs New Sultana Raisins	1 00
10 lbs New Seedless Raisins	1 00
8 lbs New Muscatel Raisins	1 00
5½ lbs New London Layer Raisins	1 00
5 lbs Leghorn Citron	1 00
4 lbs Candied Lemon Peel	1 00
4 lbs Candied Orange Peel	1 00
16 lbs New Dried Peaches	1 00
20 lbs New Dried Apples	1 00
7 lbs New Figs	1 00
5 lbs New Italian Prunelles	1 00
11 lbs New African Dates	1 00
10 lbs Sackett's Best Cranberries	1 00
4 lbs New Pitted Cherries	1 00
3½ lbs New Dried California Plums	1 00
8 lbs New Bird Nest Apples	1 00

PRESERVES AND JELLIES.

3 Pots Dundee Marmalade	1 00
10 Glasses Fruit Preserves	1 00
12 Glasses Fruit Jelly	1 00
1 Pail (5 lb) Fruit Jelly	90
4 Pots English Jelly	1 00
1 Pot Chinese Ginger	1 00
1 Pail (9 lb) Apple Butter	95
2 Pots Genuine Scotch Jams	1 00

CANNED SOUPS, &c.

2 Cans Huckins' Chicken Soup	80
2 Cans " Ox Tail Soup	80
2 Cans " Turtle Soup	80
2 Cans " Tomato Soup	80
2 Cans " Mock Turtle Soup	80
2 Cans " Julienne Soup	80
2 Cans " Pea Soup	80
2 Cans " Macaroni Soup	80
2 Cans " Vermicelli Soup	80
2 Cans " Beef Soup	80
5 Cans Soup Coloring	1 00
4 Cans Boston Baked Beans	1 00

CANNED AND POTTED MEATS.

2 Cans Boned Turkey	$1 20
2 Cans Boned Chicken	1 20
2 Cans Lunch Ham	1 20
3 Cans Lunch Tongue	1 20
3 Cans Corned Beef (2 lb.)	1 05
2 Pots Liebig's Extract of Beef	90
2 Cans Sandwich Potted Turkey	80
2 Cans Sandwich Potted Ham	80
2 Cans Sandwich Potted Tongue	80
2 Cans Sandwich Potted Chicken	80

The Celebrated Delmonico Coffee!

This Delicious Coffee is unrivaled for its delightful aroma. If all other Coffees have failed to please you, try *The Celebrated Delmonico Coffee.*

TEA!

The Only House in the city that imports THE CELEBRATED Garden Grown Tea!

The Celebrated Garden Grown Tea is sold for $1 00, $1 20, $1 40 and $1 60 per lb.

If the Garden Grown Tea, at THESE PRICES, is desired, don't fail to mention it in the order.

An excellent Tea (all varieties), such as sold at other stores as Best Tea imported, I sell at 60 and 80 cents per pound.

TEA!

2½ lbs Choice Green Tea	$1 00
2½ lbs Choice English Breakfast Tea	1 00
2½ lbs Choice Oolong Tea	1 00
2½ lbs Choice Mixed Tea	1 00
2 lbs Fine Uncolored Japan Tea	1 00
2 lbs Fine Green Tea	1 00
2 lbs Fine Oolong Tea	1 00
2 lbs Fine English Breakfast Tea	1 00

☞ A reduction of FIVE CENTS per pound will be allowed on all orders of FIVE POUNDS.

A good MIXED TEA can now be bought for TWENTY-FIVE and THIRTY CENTS per Pound. No reduction.

In sending a written order for Tea, don't fail to mention the QUALITY you desire, and PRICE.

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Don't fail to mention the NAME of the Tea you wish sent.

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